The Bombay Gazette

No. 11.875 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
—ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	24th Dec.
L ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	31st ,,
M BOKHARA	2911	500	C. R. Edwards	7th Jan.
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	14th ,,
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	21st ,,
L SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th ,,
M ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th ,,
—SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	18th ,,
L MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th ,,
M KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
—ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	18th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
M TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	8th ,,
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	15th ,,
L COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	22nd ,,
M SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th ,,
L PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
—SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	13th ,,
L BENGAL	4752	900	W. B. Andrews	20th ,,
				TUESDAY.
M CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	24th May.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	24th Decr.
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Jan.
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st ,,
COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	4th Feb.
PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	18th ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, December 22, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Jan.	1st Mar.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th ,,
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th ,,	10th April.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	7th Jan.
BORMIDA	4,000	12th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and othe particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 22, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th ,,
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th ,,
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4600	600	3rd March.
THISBE	L. Lemessich	3800	450	16th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,600	600	2nd Jan.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
NDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1886.
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	28th Dec.
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris	8th Jan.
s.s. ARABIA	3,544	480	Capt. J. Laird	25th ,,
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,069	480	Capt. F. Blight	19th Feb.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,558	480	Capt. Wm. Russell	1st Mar.
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	26th ,,
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris	9th April
s.s. ARABIA	3,544	480	Capt. J. Laird	23rd ,,
s.s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	Capt. F. Blight	7th May.
s.s. VICTORIA	3357	480	Capt. Wm. Russell	25th ,,

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, December 18, 1886. Agents

BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN MACKENZIE," 3,000 tons, will sail for "Genoa direct," on or about the 25th instant.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate Music and Smoking-room. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, December 13, 1886.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook of Travellers may be obtained free on application.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th Dec., 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 27th Dec. (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd December, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 30th December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th January, at 5 p.m.

S. S. KERBELA,	1978 tons, on or about	22nd Jan.
S. S. LALPOORA,	3260 ,, ,,	3rd Feb.
S. S. LAIVADA,	3250 ,, ,,	17th ,,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, December 22, 1886. Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. KLYDE arrived from MOULMEIN are hereby requeste to present their BILLS of LAING for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective good without delay.

No claims will be entertained after the departure of the steamer and unless endorsed by the Captain.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRIME YORK HAMS.
In Canvas weighing 9 to 15 lbs. in First Class Condition.
Price 15 as. per lb.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
PROVISION AND WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STILTON CHEESE.
New Season's supply to hand.
Price, Re. 1-4 per lb.
In prime condition. Weight 7 to 8lbs.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
IMPORTERS OF STORES, WINE MERCHANTS, &c.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES.
FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

		Cash.
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC	per doz.,	Rs. 27 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC	,,	,, 31 0
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" Brandy	,,	,, 35 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use	,,	,, 60 0

TREACHER & CO., Limited.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BEST LINEN DAMASK
TABLE CLOTHS,
IN ALL SIZES.
9 ft. 6in. long, Cash Rs. 10-8; 30 ft. long, Cash Rs. 60 each.
TABLE NAPKINS,
ALL PURE LINEN.
Rs. 7-8, 8-8, 10-8, 12-8, 15-0, 16-0, doz.
Extra Large Size Rs. 24-0.

WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

1886 PRESENTS 1887
FOR
CHRISTMAS
AND THE
NEW YEAR
IN
GREAT VARIETY
AT
ALL PRICES.

PHILLIPS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
opies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1887
IN GREAT VARIETY OF SIZE AND STYLE.

TREACHER AND COMPANY LD.,
IMPORTERS OF STATIONERY AND FANCY ARTICLES.

TREACHER'S **"GLENLIVET."** WHISKY.

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIS of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JAVA CIGARS.
THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER and Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of 20 years residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems No. 1,	per box of 100	Rs. 3-8
,, ,, No. 2	,, ,,	,, 3-4
,, ,, No. 3	,, ,,	,, 3-0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
SEE
Our Collection of Ladies' and Gent's
JEWELLED RINGS,
JEWELLED BANGLES,
JEWELLED LOCKETS,
&c., &c.

FAVRE-LEUBA & COMPANY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks ,, 23-4 ,,
In ½ Flasks ,, 25-4 ,,

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT,	SUB-AGENT
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,	JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
No 5, PATELL STREET	PHAIDOWNEE.

READY MADE CLOTHES
FOR ADULTS AND CHILDREN.

IF you want a really good Fit do not fail to come to

MAISON LOUIS STRAUCH.
20, Church Gate Street, Fort.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Studio open from
9 a.m., to 4 p.m.

1886. CHRISTMAS. 1886.

BOLTON AND Co. have now on hand THOUSANDS of PRESENTATION ARTICLES to select from for the coming festive season.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

- Black morocco cigarette case, bound in silver, with receptacle for matches at the opposite end.
- Black morocco gentleman's card case, with engine turned silver binding.
- Black morocco memorandum tablets, with plain burnished silver binding and pencil fitted with a soft grey crayon, the marks of which are easily wiped off the black tablets, forming an extremely useful as well as elegant companion for a lady.
- Black morocco pocket memorandum book, with engraved silver binding.
- Oxidised silver cigarette case, with chased gold flowers and leaves.
- Oxidised silver "Niello" cigarette case.
- Very quaint hammered silver cigarette case, with raised gold leaves and flowers, Japanese style.
- The "Midget" waistcoat pocket cigarette case, to hold 4 or 6 cigarettes, silver and gilt engraved.
- Plain polished silver cigarette case.
- Massive silver square cigarette case, very solid and substantial.
- Tortoise shell and silver cigarette case.
- Tortoise shell and silver cheeroot case.
- Black morocco "Pull out" cigarette case, bound in silver.
- Plain polished silver do.
- Silver fluted engraved do.
- Plain matted silver do.
- Elegant silver lady's card case, opening like a book, with receptacle for tablets as well as cards.
- Lady's silver card case, heavy swami work.
- Do. do. richly chased.
- Chatelaine double folding mirror, in handsome silver partially gilded case, one side magnifying.
- Morocco sovereign purse, silver clasp.
- Silver chain linked purse.
- Silver engraved portemonnaie.
- Pocket cigarette rolling machine, silver and blue silk.
- Silver fusee boxes and poletas in variety.
- Black morocco and silver pocket flask, with engine turned screw stopper and engine turned cup fitting over the bottom of the flat glass flask.
- Plain solid silver trumpet shaped holster flask.
- Massive silver mounted many bladed hunting knife.

PRICE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SHROFF'S 'XMAS BAZAAR,
NO. 6, HORNBY ROW, FORT.

CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED
LADIES' REQUISITES

FRILLINGS
FEATHERS
FLOWERS
FANS
LACES
HANDKERCHIEFS
GLOVES
RIBBONS

Cloth Shoes from Rs. 2-8, Boots from Rs. 2-15.

USEFUL PRESENTS

COMPANIONS
HAND BAGS
NEEDLE CASES
THIMBLE STANDS
TABLE ORNAMENTS
SCENT STANDS
TOILET SETS
MAJOLICA WARE
NEW ART WARE
ALBUMS
SCRAP ALBUMS
STATIONERY CABINETS
PHOTO FRAMES
JEWEL CASES

TOYS AND DOLLS,
THOUSAND VARIETIES SUITABLE FOR 'XMAS TREES.

SHROFF BROTHERS.

MORENAS & COMPANY

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Residents of Bombay and the Mofussil that they have just unpacked

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FANCY GOODS,
FOR PRESENTATION TO CHILDREN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.
From Ans. 2. to Rs. 6 each.
TOM SMITH'S CELEBRATED CRACKERS.
From As. 8 to Rs. 7 each.
MUSICAL CHAIRS,
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
DECANTERS AND CIGARETTES STAND.
DOLLS AND MECHANICAL TOYS.
SKIN AND ROCKING HORSES.
SPEAKING ANIMALS.
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
DIAMOND RINGS.
PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS

WINES AND SPIRITS.

BRANDY.
PORT.
CHAMPAGNE.
BEER.
WHISKEY.
SHERRY.
HOCK.
STOUT.
OLD TOM AND GIN.
CLARET.
MOSELLES.
LIQUEURS.

HAM. BACON. CHEESE.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

APRICOT.
WHITE PEARS.
GREENGAGES.
PINK PEARS.
CHERRY.
PEACHES.

In cases of about eight pounds or Re. 1-12 per lb.
FANCY BOXES FILLED WITH CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

CONFECTIONERY.
A Choice Collection and of Great Variety.

PRALINES A LA ROSE.
PRALINES VANILLE.
ARGENTIS.
FONDANTS.
CHOCOLATE CREAM.
AMENDES SURFINE.
NOUGATINES.
APRICOTINES.
LEGUMES.
LIQUEUR LOZENGES.
DRAGEES PARISIENNES.

ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.

BOILED CONFECTIONERY.
LOZENGES.
DROPS & TABLETS.
TOFFEE, BUTTER SCOTCH.
GELATINE GOODS.
FRUITS IN SYRUP.
FRUITS IN BRANDY.
TURKISH DELIGHTS.
PRUNES.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
15, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED.

HAVE much pleasure to inform the public that they have just unpacked the following:—

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FANCY GOODS FOR PRESENTATION.

Animals.
Albums.
Aluminum Pencils.
Brushes.
Bells.
Balls.
Cricket Sets.
Cabinet Goods.
Cord Cases.
Corks.
Charms.
Cash and Jewel Cabinet.
Cigarette Cases.
Chinese Fancy Lanterns.
Cigar Holders.
Cash Boxes.
Combs.
Comb Cleaners.
Dolls.
Dressing Cases.
Desks.
Fans.
Frames.
Flasks.
Glove Boxes.
Hand Bags, Leather.
Hand Bags, Plush.
Hand Mirrors.
Home Shampooer.
Handkerchief Boxes.
Inkstands.
Jewel Case.
Lamps.
Monster Scrap Albums.
Musical Tops.
Purses.
Perfumery.
Powder Boxes.
Photo Frames.
Quill Toothpicks.
Skipping Ropes.
Stationery Cases.
Do. of every description.
Scrap Albums.
Soap Boxes.
Soap, Honey.
Tea Caddies.
Tooth Brushes.
Work Boxes.
Wicker Work Baskets.
Whistles, Silver.
Walking Sticks.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!
TOM SMITH'S CELEBRATED CRACKERS
XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
CONFECTIONERY &c., &c.,

BARTON & CO. LIMITED.
WINE, PROVISION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Church Gate Street, opposite the Chathedral.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a "First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 24th, 25th, and 27th instant on account of the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

SEMI-MINTON ENCAUSTIC AND MOSAIC PAVEMENT PAVING TILES.
IN MOSTELABORATE AND CHOICEST PATTERNS.

ORDERS Registered for Semi-Minton ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC PAVEMENT in a variety of most SPLENDID colours and CHOICEST and ELEGANT patterns, suitable to European and Native taste alike, by the well-known ARTISTIC ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS of the present time, who received PRIZE MEDALS of DUBLIN in 1872; VIENNA 1873; PARIS 1875; MELBOURNE 1880, at very moderate charges, also RICHEST PATTERNS adapted for the PALACES of RAJAS, PRINCES, &c.

SORABSHAH & Co.,
109, Medows Street, Fort.

N. B.—AS GOOD AS MINTON TILES AND INFINITELY CHEAPER.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of KARSNABAI (wife of PRANJEEVANDAS WAGJEE) late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant deceased.

DAVIDAS PRANJIVANDAS, NARANDAS PRANJIVANDAS, AND NAGINDAS PRANJIVANDAS, three of the Executors named in the said Will .... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-six, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJEE,
The 18th day of December 1886.
Messrs. MACFARLANE EDGELOW and HEMMING,
Petitioners' Attornies.

SPECIAL
EAU DE COLOGNE.

SUPERIOR to any other in the market, in Fragrance, Durability, and as an article of Toilet. Money returned if not approved.

Per case of six	Rs.	2	4
Wickered Bottles, ½ pint	„	1	8
Pint	„	2	12
Quart	„	5	0
Fancy Stoppered Bottle	Re	1	0

COOPER, MADON and Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA

BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF.

BRAND'S ESSENCE OF MUTTON.

BRAND'S ESSENCE OF CHICKEN.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOLDEN HAIR WASH,
PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

THIS Preparation quickly changes the Hair to any shade of the Flaxen or Golden hue so much admired.

Per case, Rs. 2-8.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.
PARISIAN
HAIR-DOUCHE.

A NOURISHING and STRENGTHENING TONIC for the HAIR, a valuable article for the Toilet, Strengthens the Hair, Promotes its Growth, and Keeps it free from Scurf and Dandriff, imparting a cooling sensation to the head.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VIOLET AND TOILET POWDERS FOR THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

	Rs.	a
COOPER MADON'S Superfine Violet Powder, in fancy boxes .... Re. 0-6 and	0	10
Do. do. Superfine Violet Powder, in tins .... Re. 0-12 and	1	0
RIMMEL'S VIOLET POWDER, in packets ...	0	4
„ POWDER DE RIZ, in boxes	0	12
„ „ „ with Puffs	1	0
ROSE LEAF POWDER, per box Re. 0-12 and	1	4
VELVETINE, a refined imperceptible powder (three shades)	1	8
„ YLANG YLANG Toilet Powder	1	0
„ OPOPONAX Toilet Powder	1	0
„ POUDRE DE BEAUTE	1	8
REGAUD'S VELOUTINE, a refined French Cosmetique for imparting a Natural Bloom to the Skin (two shades), Re. 0-12, 1-4 and	1	8
GOSNELL'S VIOLET POWDER (extra highly perfumed)	0	6
OTTOTINE (a Circassian Face Powder)	0	12
ROWLAND'S EUKONIA	1	8
SAUNDER'S BLOOM OF NINON (two shades)	0	10

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN AND Co.

JUST ARRIVED per s. s. "Loodiana" one canoe-shaped new English LANDAU, with patent head painted snuff colour, with lining to match.

One canoe-shaped new English BAROUCHE, with inside folding steps, and enamelled leather awning to the head—Both built to our order by Lewis of Salisbury.

One new circular fronted English BROUGHAM.

An English built BAROUCHE by Kinross.

And a set of English made new four in hand harness and also a few single and double sets of harness, carriage lamps, &c.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE; ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS,

for the excellence of their Pianofortes.

Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, &c., from

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SHARP COMPOUNDER WANTED, FOR Laboratory work. Apply Treacher and Company, Limited, Byculla.

CHESNUT ARAB HORSE—14 hands, perfectly sound and quiet, a good mover, splendid jumper. Owner parts with him reluctantly. Price Rs. 300. Apply to B. M. R., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

AT LAST! Our well-known and highly approved Choral Tops to hand by the mail. Hundreds of disappointed customers. Apply sharp with one Rupee.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

IF the Gentleman who took away a Drab overcoat from the Gymkhana pavillion on the evening of the Minnasingers Concert will return it to the Keeper of the Gymkhana he will receive his own in exchange.

TO-LET.—The GROUND FLOOR of Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, suitable for offices or shops with a large godown. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mr. J. N. TATA at the premises.

'XMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS. French and English Confectionery, Sweets, Bon bons, and Cards in great variety at very reasonable prices. Four Ices every day. VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

AUCTION SALE of splendid Oilpaintings by known artists, also English Cottage Pianofortes and English made Furniture at Medow's Street, Fort, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.'s SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are only those that are manufactured and made by the Singer Manufacturing Co (formerly I. M. Singer & Co). They can be had for cash or on hire. Price lists post free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDINGS, MINCE MEAT for Mince Pies, &c. can be had at PEARSE'S.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

TO PARSEE LADIES—Our new stock of CREPE DE CHINE has been just opened out. THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate street.

SELLING OFF at less than half the prices beautiful CHRISTMAS CARDS in great variety at STEWART & Co., 2, Church Gate Street.

PEARSE'S DECORATED CHRISTMAS CAKES are now on view. Christmas Bon Bons, Raisins, Currant, Sweets, &c.—Apollo Street.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION, Gold and Silver Metal Watches and Clocks of various descriptions, KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, 6, Rampart Row.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST UNPACKED at V. SHAMJI Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, Gerseys for boys and ladies, Ostrich Tips, Agrets, Gloves, Mits and Laces—Esplande Cross Road, near Crawford Market.

SALESMAN WANTED.—Must have thorough knowledge of Bazar work, especially in Grey and White Goods, State references, and salary expected, to A. B. C., care of this Paper.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL—Most comfortable, large and airy rooms are now available for 'Xmas, excellent food. Terms moderate. Apply to the "PROPRIETOR."

FOR SALE—The Property of Surgeon-Major Close, Colaba, a handsome bay Arab horse, 7 years old, stands 14'7. Quiet in saddle and harness, up to weight, and very suitable as a charger.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars. No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE—BAY ARAB GELDING aged. About 14'2 height. Goes in harness and saddle. Price Rs. 300. Sold as owner is going to a Hill station. Apply to Surgeon-Major BURNETT, No. 40, Colaba.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttleworth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., Rampart-row, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS at the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Fine elegant, handsome presentation Machines, at Rs. 10 a month only. Early inspection solicited, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO LET—The FIRST FLOOR premises, opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

KEROSINE OIL 150 Test Rs. 5 and 125 Test Rs. 4 for sale.—Apply to M. M. MODY and Co., Ld., Ship Chandlers, Hardware, Contractors, Mill Engineers, Municipality, Railway and General Store Merchants and Iron Founders, 26, Apollo-street, Fort.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, contain ing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8. annual Subscription Rs. 5. Postage free.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, selling off Cheap CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS, almost giving away.—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-DAY THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 cases table and hanging kerosine lamps.
3 „ German silver sheets.
125 boxes table and carriage candles.
2 bales grey dhooties.
5 „ grey shirtings.
3 cases coloured shawls.
2 „ lady's cloth.
6 „ woollen cloth.
7 „ coloured border white sarries.
37 „ coloured prints.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, December 23, 1886.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug and may be taken by the most delicate. One on two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street. London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON an l Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT.
MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.

Apply to

LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

AGENTS WANTED, such as Foremen, Guards, Secretaries of Friendly Societies, etc., etc., to form Watch Clubs for the sale of WATCHES AND JEWELLERY. Terms very liberal; particulars post free. Apply by letter, giving full particulars and references (in England preferred) to J. W. BENSON, the oldest-established firm in London, and the originator of the Club System, also the only firm who can supply a three-quarter plate ENGLISH LEVER, with Compensation Balance and Crystal Glass for £5 5s. FACTORY—62 and 64, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

"NEW TO INDIA."

THE most celebrated MALTA CIGARS. Never worm-eaten. Strong Smoke. Why spend Rs. 8 for 100 Semiramis Cigars, when you can have the same thing at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

No body should remain without a trial.

Apply to

MALTA CROSS,
Military Square, No. 3, Fort.

Ask for "Vilhena" Cigars. Rs. 1-4 per 100. Also Egyptian Cigarettes at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

NEW SEWING MACHINE.
Every one his own Tailor or Dressmaker.
FOR TEN (10) RUPEES ONLY.

THE Undersigned is prepared to register orders for Handsome Nickle-plated Servicable Pocket, Sewing Machines, easily understood and eworked, deliverable, free, to any part of India for the Sum of Rupees (10) Ten only. As the demand for this Machine is already very large and expected to increase and deliveries will have to be arranged in accordance with the date of booking, intending purchasers are advised to register their orders at once with their address in full, accompanied by a deposit, of Two (2) Rupees on each Machine, Stamps or P. O. Order, balance payable on delivery of the Machine.

JOSEPH SOARES,
33 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, State Rail way the Holka State Railway, the Rewari Ferozepor e State Railway the Shindhia-Neemuch State Railway, and the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.)

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a fare and a quarter will be issued at Bombay stations to Ajmere, Jeypore, Delhi and Agra from December 16th to January 5th inclusive, and will be available on the return trip to reach Bombay up to January 20th.

Tickets taken for Delhi can be used for return from Agra.

The journey between Delhi and Agra will be most conveniently made *via* the East Indian Railway.

Tickets under similar conditions will be issued from Ajmere, Jeypore, Delhi and Agra to Bombay.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.

Ajmere, December 16th, 1886.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Includes the Rajputana State, the Holkar State, the Sindia-Neemuch State, the Rewari-Ferozepore State, and the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

TENDERS FOR THE NERBUDDA BRIDGE TOLLS.

TENDERS are invited for forming the TOLLS levied on CARTS, ANIMALS, and PASSENGERS, making use of the sub way of the Nerbudda River Railway Bridge at MORTAKKA. The tolls are levied according to a sanctioned traffic, which may be seen in the Office of the Auditor of the above Railway Ajmere. All expenses on account of establishment tickets, &c., will be borne by the party tendering and one-twelfth of the amount tendered for a one year's contract and one thirty-sixth for a three year's contract will have to be paid into the Auditor's Office every month on the last working day of the month.

Tenders may be either for one, or for three years, from 1st January, 1887, and a cash deposit of Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 3,000 (*i. e.* for one or three years) according to the period for which the tender is made. is to be lodged with the Agent, which will be forfeited in the event of non-fulfilment of engagement.

Tenders should be sent into the Agent's Office, Ajmere, not later than the 27th December 1886, and should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Nerbudda Bridge Tolls."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.

AGENT'S OFFICE, dated 3rd December, 1886.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

PROFESSOR H. WINTER.

THE GREAT AMERICAN-INDIAN EXPERT, who warrants to cure hard and soft corns, bunions, chilblains, ingrowing nails and warts, guarantees to take them out without pain or without drawing blood, and further guarantees to perform an instantaneous cure. Mr. Winter's fame is spoken of in the highest terms by various well-known gentlemen in this city on whom he has operated that have suffered for years with corns. He is now on his tour round the world, and has just arrived from Australia via the Straits Settlements and Rangoon.

He will remain in Bombay until the 25th December, and is now staying at Watson's Hotel, Room No. 112. Those who are suffering from these complaints will please call at once and see for themselves, as he leaves for Colombo and Mauritius.

CONSULTATION FREE OF CHARGE,
CONSULTING HOURS.
For ladies and gentlemen from 8 to 1 a.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

Those who wish Mr. Winter to call on them will please send their address and he will call upon them between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

CHARGES MODERATE.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, Limited.

धी बांबे बरमा ट्रेडींग कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड.

ધી બાંમ્બે બરમા ટરેડીંગ કારપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 23rd December 1886, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the following purposes:—

I. To receive and consider the report of the Directors, and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 8th December 1886.

In accordance with section 108 of the Articles of Association, the Books of the above Corporation are open for the inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation on and after the 9th instant.

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers,

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*'.—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800 000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,00
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

NOTICES.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld
(Gramme and Iablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.

The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinderies, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c., &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette.* THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

BALTIC STEEL WORKS
(J. Beardshaw & Son.)
JOSEPH WAINE AND CO.
(Imperial Padlock Works.)
THOS. WRAGG AND SON
Drainage pipes, &c.)
STOCKS IN HANDS.

F. FISCHER & Co.
Agents for India.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

IN THE GOODS OF THE LATE COLONEL H. J. HAWES, RETIRED LIST, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42, Act XXVIII of 1866, Act II of 1882, and Section 230, Act X of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, notice is hereby given that all Creditors or others having any Claims, or Demands upon or against the Estate of the late Herbert Johnston Hawes, a Colonel in the Retired List, who died in London on the 22nd day of February 1886, are required to send Particulars in writing of their Debts, Claims or Demands to the Undersigned at (to whom Letters of Administration under Sections 180 and 242 A of Act X of 1865 have been granted by the Chief Court of the Punjab) with effect throughout British India, within two months from the date hereof; after which date the Undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets which have come into his hand, having regard only to such Claims as he shall have then had notice.

All persons indebted to or holding any money or other property belonging to the said Estate are requested to pay or make over the same to Undersigned at

A. D. HAWES, Lt.-Col.,
Care of Messrs. Harriss and Simmons,
6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
Executor to the Estate of the said
H. J. Hawes, to whom Letters of Administration have been granted.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one tation platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

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INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862		£300,690
„	1885	£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,76

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578	3	9	1878	£4,049,15	14	1
1878	£2,645,503	1	2	1885	£5,348,407	9	2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„ 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

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AYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

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FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings
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3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
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NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere o suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

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In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

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The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.

NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,

which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,

coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

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IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

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LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1885	£1,479,518
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Fund	£1,850,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,698,612
Total Invested Funds	£7,072,140

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on favorable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agetns.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complete favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House South Audley Street, London.

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OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.,

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, his preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s,

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, imparts strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; H. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents or DR. DE ROOS' Medicine,

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, B. V. R., Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Zambesi (s), from Karachi ; Chupra (s), Rangoon ; and Euphrates (s), Portsmouth.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Bhownagar (s), for Bhownagar ; Theophane (ship), Diamond Islands.

CHRISTMAS DINNER FOR THE POOR.—" A. K." has sent us Rs. 15 for Captain Walshe's Christmas Dinner to the inmates of the Workhouse.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct per extra s.s. Barawa will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 o'clock this morning.

ACCIDENT.—A Mahomedan lad, about 17 years of age, named Fazel Nanjee, while lying asleep yesterday on a bench in front of his master's shop at Kolsa Street, rolled off and sustained a fracture to his right forearm. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—A stevedore's labourer named Shaik Adam, while working in the hold of a steamer lying in the Prince's Dock yesterday afternoon, had both bones of his left leg fractured by a bag of wheat thrown from the upper deck falling upon it. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

A PICK-POCKET.—Koondlick Succaram was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing half an anna from the pocket of Ramjee Govind, the peon of a dispensary at Girgaum, whilst standing in a crowd at the Chowpatty Bunder. The accused was arrested while in the act of committing the theft and made over to the police. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted five previous convictions, and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Goanese cook, named Minguel Fernandez, about 40 years of age, living in Marine Lines, 1st Lane, was removed to the hospital yesterday morning suffering from a cut on his throat, and two superficial incised wounds on his abdomen and one about his foot near the ankle joint. The man said that he cut his throat and inflicted the other wounds with a razor on account of a very severe pain in the abdomen, which came on him occasionally for the past 10 years.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand at 5-45 this evening :—

March	Nibelungen	R. Wagner.
Valse	Venezia	Desoomes.
Overture	Fidelis	Beethoven.
Gavotte	Wilkommen	Kleess.
Grand March	Rienzi	R. Wagner.
Polka	Gentillesse	L. Gobbaerts.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the cornor yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of a woman named Raghee, aged 40 years, who, while engaged in sweeping the wharf at the Prince's Dock on Tuesday, was severely injured by a bale of piece-goods, which was being removed from the wharf on a truck, falling on her. She was taken to hospital, where she died shortly after admission. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday the following among other matters were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley :—

RE ESMALJEE MOOLA JIWATBHAI.—Mr. Inverarity, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order with leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE ABDOOL CHIMNAJEE DADA.—Mr. Manker applied for an extension of the interim order, which expired some time ago. The case had gone into the opposed list, and the insolvent had served fresh notices to all his judgment-creditors. The application was not opposed and was granted.

RE BANAJEE FRAMJEE MUNSHI.—Mr. Ardasir Kapadia applied for an interim order for the insolvent, who was in jail at the instance of a Marwaree creditor. The application was granted.

RE PANACHUND KHODIDAS AND ANOTHER.—Mr. Dhairyavan applied for an interim order for the insolvents, which was opposed by a Bhattia creditor who appeared in person. After some discussion, his Lordship granted the application.

RE MEMON JOOSUB HAJEE SEEDIK.—Mr. Manker appled for an interim order for the insolvent, representing that, although the son of a wealthy merchant, he had the misfortune to fall into the hands of Marwarees, to whom he had passed several blank promissory notes to the extent of Rs. 39,290. The sum actually received by him was only Rs. 735. Insolvent's father once settled with his son's creditors. However, the blank promissory notes were now cropping up one after another. An interim order was granted with leave to amend the schedule.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Shaik Esmail Shaik Bappoo, Joshi Dewjee Shamjee and others, and Tribhowun Ghiga Bhut.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 22.

(Before Mr. Justice WEST and Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD)

APPLICATION TO SET ASIDE AN ORDER OF THE COLLECTOR OF SURAT.

LALLU TRICUM *vs.* BHAVLA MITHA AND ANOTHER.

MR. MOTILAL MUNSHI, for the petitioner Lallu Tricum, presented a petition praying that an order made by the Collector of Surat be set aside, that the petitioner be put in possession of certain property that he had purchased, &c.

The petitioner stated that one Vishnuram Ambaram obtained in the second-class Subordinate Judge's Court, Bulsar, a decree for money due to him from the defendants above named. In execution of the decree some immoveable property of the judgment debtors, situated in the village of Oondach, was attached. The further execution of the decree was transferred to the Collector of Surat, who delegated this duty to the Mamlatdar of Bulsar. The property was sold by public auction, and the petitioner, being the highest bidder, was declared the purchaser for Rs. 380. The whole of the purchase money was paid to the Mamlatdar, and the sale was afterwards confirmed by the Collector of Surat. Intimation of the confirmation was sent to the petitioner, the judgment-debtors, and the creditor. Petitioner subsequently went to the Mamlatdar with the requisite stamp paper for getting the certificate of sale ; but the Mamlatdar returned the stamp paper, saying that he would write to the Collector on the subject. On the 1st September 1886, the petitioner applied to the Collector for the certificate of sale and for obtaining possession of the property ; but by his reply, dated 23rd September, the Collector informed the petitioner that, as it appeared that he was related to the decree holder and had purchased the property on his behalf without the Court's permission, the sale was set aside. Against the order of the Collector, the petitioner applied to the Subordinate Judge, Bulsar, who declined to interfere on the ground that he had no jurisdiction in the matter. Petitioner thereupon applied to the District Court, Surat, which on the 30th October 1886 returned the application on the ground that it did not lie there. Petitioner therefore prayed their Lordships to send for the record of the case and reverse the orders of the two lower Courts, and direct that petitioner be given the certificate of sale and put in possession of the property.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, granted a rule *nisi* and ordered the record and proceedings to be sent for.

THE S. S. ZAMBESI.

THE hired transport steamer Zambesi, 1,540 tons, Commander T. Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Karachi (Dec. 19), with Government stores, 7 officers, two ladies and two children, 778 native non-commissioned officers and men, 79 followers, 3 women, and 3 children. The names of the European of officers are : Brigade Surgeon E. Sexton, 17th B.I., Surgeon Major H. Stannard, Bl. Med. Dept., Major F. T. Bulkley, 17th B, I., Lt. and Mrs. F. A. Koiyer and child, Lt. R. H. Light, Lt. C. W. Whyte and Lt. and Mrs. C. G. Nurse, 17th B. I. The Zambesi leaves again for Karachi to-morrow with the following transport, viz., 4 officers, 3 ladies, 38 rank and file and 16 followers. The names of the officers are as follows :—Capt. J.M. Candy, 14th B. I., and Mrs. Candy, Mrs. Mackenzie, wife of Captain S. H. Mackenzie, 14th B. I., Lt. B. Dietz, 7th Dragoon Guards Lt. G. E. Walter, 19th B. I., and Mr. Walter, and Captain Daniel, 5th Bo. Cavalry.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE CHRISTMAS DINNER AND POOR BOX FUND.

CAPTAIN WALSHE begs to acknowledge with many thanks receipt of the following contributions :—

T. E. C.	Rs. 5
Col. Hibbert	" 5
Mr. A. F. Simpson	" 5

Further contributions will be thankfully received.

TREAT AT THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

MR. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, with the full approval of the Committee, and with a kindly thought well worthy of imitation in the case of similar institutions at this season of the year, gave a tea party on Tuesday to the children at these schools, many of whom are poor orphans. It was given in the boys' school-room, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion. At about 6-30 p.m., the children, numbering some 130, entered the room in high spirits and with smiling countenances, and filed into their several places in a quiet, orderly manner. The Doxology having been sung, they seated themselves and proceeded to do justice to the various good things provided for them, which included sandwiches, cakes, pastry, biscuits, &c., of all of which there was plenty and to spare, besides tea and coffee, and all kinds of aerated waters, as well as all fruits in season. The head master, head mistress, and teachers rendered valuable service in waiting upon the little ones. Delicately flavoured ices prepared by and under the superintendence of Mr. Pallonjee Sorabjee, Elphinstone Circle, then followed, after which each child received a packet of prepared chocolate enclosed in a wrapper, on which were printed the words "With Adamjee Peerbhoy's best compliments." Mr. Curjel, on behalf of the Committee, addressed the children at some length, reminding them that they owed the treat which they had so much enjoyed to the liberality of Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, of whom he spoke as a gentleman who was already known for his many good qualities and unassuming charities, and he concluded by calling upon the children to give three cheers for Mr. Adamjee, which they did in the heartiest possible style.

Mr. Adamjee (speaking through his manager, Mr. Nowroji Maneckji) said that he considered it a very high privilege to have been able in some measure to give a few hours' pleasure to the boys and girls of the institution, and drew attention to the fact that the arrangements for the party were solely due to the indefatigable exertions and kindly labour of Mr. Ross, the very worthy head master of the schools, and called for three cheers for Mr. Ross, which were vociferously given.

Three cheers were then called for and as heartily given for the Rev. Mr. Gilder, to whom the institution owes so much. The children then adjourned to the girls' school room, where the Rev. Mr. Lord instructed and amused them for upwards of an hour with the magic lantern. The singing of songs, &c., concluded the entertainment, which had been enlivened at intervals by the harmonious strains of a string band, and which will long be remembered with grateful hearts by the youngsters of the institution. There were present as guests and friends, besides the Rev. Mr. Gilder, Mr. F. Rowland and Mr. Curjel, as representing the Committee, Messrs. N. Roberts, F. A. Rowland, Jones, Mrs. Rowland, Mrs. Fairbairn, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Easdon, and Messrs. Ruttonshaw Dadabhoy, Abdul Husim Adamjee, Karimbhoy Adamjee, Dawoodbhoy Peerbhoy, Hormusjee Jivanjee, &c.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE INDIAN FLOUR MILL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN ordinary general meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon at it office in Armenian Lane, Fort, Mr. M. R. De Quadros in the chair.

The following was the directors' report :—The directors have much pleasure in laying before you a statement of accounts to 31st October last, and to state that shareholders have been very slow in paying up their calls, but the more stringent measures lately taken have produced good effect and several shareholders have paid up during the last and present month, while others have promised to do so shortly. The directors are glad to state they have succeeded in purchasing at auction the flour factory belonging to Collett and Company, Limited, in liquidation, for Rs. 30,850 including stores, office furniture, &c., against which a part payment of Rs. 3,700 has been made by way of deposit. Some delay has occurred in paying up the balance of purchase money and taking possession of the flour factory, but the directors hope soon to complete the transaction and to take charge. The directors intend adding a few oil mills thereto, as they have every reason to believe that a flour and oil mill combined will pay well. Owing to the difficulty in getting persons to join the board, your directors, availing themselves of the power conferred on them under clause 96 of the articles, reduced the number of directors to three, inclusive of the ex-officio director, and you will be asked to confirm this proceeding, as also to confirm the appointment of Mr. Thomas Lidbetter as auditor made by the board in place of Mr. Pestonjee S. Kharegat, who did not accept office. All the directors retire at this meeting, but can be re-elected ; and it is desirable than an additional one should be appointed. One or more auditors will also have to be appointed for the current year and the remuneration fixed. The directors have also called an extraordinary general meeting to make certain changes in the articles which they find are necessary, and which are stated in the advertisement ; among others there is one cancelling the agreement which it was intended to enter into with the agents, and which is attached to the memo. and articles substituting in lieu thereof one more favourable to the interests of the company.

The report was received and adopted. Messrs. M. R. De Quadros and H. F. Soares were re-elected directors. Mr. Dinshaw Cooverjee Pestonjee was nominated a director, and Mr. Thomas Lidbetter was re-appointed an auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 75.

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BAPTY FLOUR MILLS COMPANY.

A MEETING of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday in the company's premises at Grant Road, Mr. R. Gilbert presiding. Before proceeding with the business, the chairman said that he was going to make a long statement which, if published, would, in his opinion, be prejudicial to the interests of the meeting. For his part, however, it was a matter of perfect indifference to him whether reporters should be admitted or not ; but for the reason he had stated he should like to take the sense of the meeting on that point. It was decided by a large majority of the shareholders that the reporters should be asked to retire ; and they accordingly withdrew.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

H. M.'s TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES, 4,173 tons, Commander A. C. Pajet, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 26th ultimo. She brings 72 officers, 11 ladies, 11 children, 1,141 men, 61 women and 60 children, belonging to different regiments, the bulk of whom are of the 7th Hussars. The Euphrates met with a slight accident in the commencement of her voyage out, but not such as was feared would delay her arrival in Bombay. She made her way out here very pleasantly, navigating in fair weather, and smooth seas through the bay. She arrived in Bombay in the morning, and in the afternoon she was boarded by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, accompanied by his Aides-de-Camp. On the arrival of his Royal Highness, he was heartily cheered by the naval and military officers on board. His Royal Highness, it may be mentioned, was colonel of the 7th Hussars while in England, some seven years ago, so during the half hour that he remained on board, he delighted his old companions in arms by his usual unostentatious, pleasant conversation. His Royal Highness left the Euphrates about 4 p.m.

The following are the names of officers :—

From Portsmouth.—Col Drew, 7th Hussars ; Bde-Surg P B Smith, Med Staff ; Lieut-Cols Peel and Morris, 7th Hussars ; Surg-Majors N B Major and Gallway, Med Staff ; Majors Hunt, 7th Hussars, Viscor, 1 N Lancashire, W Cave, 1-R I Fus, and J B Clarke, 2nd Scots Rifles ; Surg-Major D B Brown ; Majors C F Thompson and W Creighton, 7th Hussars ; Capts R Mercaith, A P Dept, J P Evans, 7th Hussars, E Lindsay, 1-N Lancashire, and A C P Hagarth ; Capt and Adjt A D Ridley, 7th Hussars ; Capt Hon R T Cawley, 7th Hussars ; Surgs M Theise and F W G Hall, Med Staff ; Capts A Bantwrif, 1-R I Fus, T Hone, and W G Waik, 7th Hussars ; Lieut Hon E B Stopford, 1-R I Fus ; Lieuts R T Walker, 7th Hussars, P C Trevor, 2nd Norfolk, E H Lascelles, J L Caren, J S Nicholson, G L Holdsworth, D Haigh, 7th Hussars, S R Houghton, 2nd West Riding, H Walton, 1-Bedford, H C Smith, 2nd R Dub Fus, H L Warren, W R Festing, G T Birch, R M Poore, 7th Hussars, R L Staple, W H Elleston, 1-N Lanc, P A Hantens, 2nd Gloster, A T Rowlandson, 2nd R Lanc, A W Booth, 2nd North Fus, G H S Browne, 1-Suffolk, J H W Powland, G O Ross, 2nd R S Fus, W H Manning, 2nd S W Borderers, C G Beauchamp, 2nd S W Borderers, J S Richards, W J Hodson, 1-Worcester, R C Chalmers, W T Nugent, 1-Hants, A C Covey, 2nd Hants, F W C Turner, R P C Sneider, R J Ross, 2nd Middlesex, G Wombwell, 4th K R R Corps, E S Hall, C W H Symonds, 2nd Wilts, D W Churcher, M J W Pike 1-R I Fus, H P Peacock, R G Brooke, H R Beddoes, and W C Meredith, 7th Hussars ; Rev P O'Connel, 4th R C Chaplain ; wife of Capt Stuart, R H A.

From Suez.—Lieut E N Chesney, Cheshire Regt.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Council was held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I. The other members present were Colonel Merewether, Dr. Waters, Captain Morland, Colonel Portman, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashunker, R. M. Sayani, Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Mr. M. N. Banajee.

HOUSE CONNECTIONS IN KHETWADY.

The Council considered a letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, stating that the Town Council, in their resolution, dated 10th March 1886, sanctioned the construction departmentally of the house connections in Khetwadi districts, and at the same time sanctioned the contract for the supply of the necessary pipes and fittings. These pipes and fittings have now been received, and, with a view to commence the work, he has entertained the following establishment to be paid out of the 10 per cent. contingencies provided on the amount of the work :—

1	Inspector at Rs. 200 per mensem		Rs. 200
1	Do. " 80 do.		" 80
1	Survey " 50 do.		" 50
6	Lascars " 10each do.		" 60
	Allowance to Executive Engineer's clerk for keeping accounts at Rs. 20 per mensem		" 20
	Do. Controller's audit clerk for checking accounts at Rs. 20 per mensem	"	" 20
		Total...	Rs. 430

Also reporting that he has authorised the Executive Engineer to appoint, from time to time, as may be required, a storekeeper and general clerk on a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem, timekeepers from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per mensem, and lascars at Rs. 10 per mensem.

Dr. Cowasjee enquired whether the existing establishment could not do the work.

The Municipal Commissioner said that, although tenders were invited, no one came forward ; and it therefore became necessary to entertain this establishment to do the work departmentally.

Colonel Portman :—Is it necessary to give the engineer a clerk and the auditor a clerk ?

The Municipal Commissioner explained that the men were necessary, as they were men of experience.

Mr. Raghunath asked whether it was necessary to keep all these men, and also time-keepers, &c., as they were doing the work departmentally.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that they were necessary, and in answer to Dr. Cowasjee, said that the work would take about eleven months.

It was resolved that the Commissioner's letter be recorded.

FIRE-ENGINE ON THE ELPHINSTONE ESTATE.

The next subject was a letter, dated 13th instant, from Mr. Lukhamsee Nuppoo, requesting that a fire-engine may be stationed on the Elphinstone Estate, as the locality is thickly populated by the mercantile community and valuable goods are stored in the godowns thereat.

Mr. Raghunath believed that the applicants had very good ground to complain of a delay of two years in the matter. He would therefore recommend early action being taken by the Municipal Commissioner.

The Municipal Commissioner explained that the reason for the delay was the difficulty which Mr. Olivant had also felt as much as himself, of getting a suitable piece of land.

The chairman said there was very valuable property on the estate, and that something should be done without further delay.

Colonel Portman thought that no further delay should be allowed to occur.

Mr. Raghunath :—What I urge is that early action should be taken.

It was proposed by Dr. Waters, seconded by Mr. Javerilal, and resolved that the applicant's letter be referred to the Acting Municipal Commissioner with a view to early action in the matter.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The next subject was a memorandum, dated 17th instant, from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, forwarding report of the Health Officer for the third quarter of 1886.

The report stated :—Exclusive of still-born, 4,971 deaths were registered during the quarter, being 305 less than in the last quarter and 500 less than in the corresponding months of the past year. The death-rate is equal to 25·71 per 1,000 of population calculating on the census of 1881, and 23·04 by allowing for the increase of population since 1881. Examining the statistics according to place of birth, we find that 2,991 persons, including still-born, were born in Bombay, that 2,271 were born outside of Bombay, and that the place of birth of 29 persons could not be ascertained. The fever mortality is 317 less than in the last quarter and 283 less than in corresponding quarter of the past year, and 258 less than the average of the five years preceding. Of the total deaths from fevers, 972 were referred to remittent fever, being 245 less than in the last quarter and 207 less than in the corresponding quarter of last year ; 274 deaths were ascribed to simple continued fever, 24 to ague, and 5 to enteric fever. In all, 1,275 deaths were ascribed to fevers. From measles 87 deaths were registered during the quarter, being 198 less than in the last quarter but 38 more than in the corresponding period of last year. The mortality from cholera is the same as that in the preceding three months, but 102 less than in the corresponding quarter of last year. There were only 8 cases, 5 proved fatal. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system were 53 less than in the last quarter and 26 less than in the corresponding period of last year ; 901 deaths were registered under the head of diseases of the respiratory system : of these, 568 were ascribed to bronchitis, being 54 less than in the last quarter and 56 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1885, and 179 to pneumonia, being 23 less than in the preceding three months and 11 less than in the corresponding quarter of last year. To diseases of the digestive system 580 deaths were ascribed, being 79 more than in the last quarter, but 53 less than in the corresponding months of the past year. Of the deaths from diseases of the digestive system, 317 were referred to diarrhœa, being 60 more than in the previous quarter and 26 more than in the corresponding period of last year ; 134 were ascribed to dysentery, being 15 more than in the last quarter and 51 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1885 ; to all other diseases of the digestive system 129 were referred. From small-pox only one death was registered, being 12 less than in the second quarter. From diseases of the nervous system 554 deaths were registered, being 95 more than in the last quarter, but 88 less than in the corresponding period of the past year. The mortality from phthisis is 59 more than in the previous quarter, but 73 less than in the corresponding period of last year. From diseases of the generative system 48 deaths were registered, being 13 more than in the last quarter and 4 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. To diseases of the circulatory system 39 deaths were referred, being 2 less than in the preceding three months and 1 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1885. To diseases of the urinary system 16 deaths were ascribed, being 10 less than in the last quarter and 8 more than in the corresponding period of 1885. 31 deaths were ascribed to dropsy, being 5 more than in the last quarter and 1 more than in the corresponding months of last year. 22 deaths were referred to affections of the organs of locomotion and cellular tissue, being 20 less than in the preceding quarter. 19 deaths were due to leprosy. To diseases of the cutaneous system 6 deaths were ascribed, being 6 less than in the last quarter and 12 less than in the corresponding quarter of last year. 3 premature births were registered. To old age and debility 385 deaths were ascribed, being 90 more than in the previous quarter. The deaths from accidents and violence amounted to 101, being 32 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year and 1 more than in the preceding quarter. 21 deaths were ascribed to poisoning, being three more than in the last quarter and 8 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year ; of the deaths from poisoning, 10 were suicidal and 10 accidental ; of the latter 2 were from snake-bite. The deaths from drowning were 3 more than in the second quarter of this year and 14 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year ; 10 were suicidal, 18 accidental, and in 5 instances the circumstances under which death took place were not known. The rate of mortality of the chief races living in the city is shown below. The greatest improvement is observed in the mortality amongst the Parsi population, the death-rate is 3·8 per 1,000 less than in the last quarter :—

	Per 1,000 of population.
Hindus	23·66
Hindus, low-caste	30·86
Mussulmans	30·83
Parsis	21·97
Europeans	23·34

The infant mortality is 335 less than in the last quarter ; 2,270 children under 5 years of age died.

	No. of deaths.	Per 1,000 of population.
Under 1 year	1,572	277·78
" 2 years	414	104·84
" 3 years	154	43·72
" 4 years	74	21·62
" 5 years	56	14·40

At the burying and burning grounds of the city, 3,460 bodies were buried, 1,536 burnt, and 295 conveyed to the Towers of Silence. 3,686 living—1,895 males and 1,791 females—and 320 still-born births were registered. The birth-rate is equal to 17·08 per 1,000, allowing for the increase of population since 1881, and 19·06 on the census of 1881.

Dr. Waters noticed with satisfaction that the mortality had, according to the report, decreased. The birth rate, he was happy to say, had at the same time increased and exceeded the birth-rate of the previous quarter. The mortality from fever showed a satisfactory decrease ; and it was also satisfactory to notice that the prevalence of cholera was very meagre. It was worthy of notice that the deaths from accidents and violence amounted to 101. There was always something to say on the subject, as several accidents occurred every month from pedestrians being run over by carriages. Something should be done to compel people to keep to the foot-paths. Dr. Waters had noticed that even where there were foot-paths, people would not use them. They required to be compelled to do so ; and he would suggest that posters be put up in all main thoroughfares with that object in view. He did not know to whom this duty should be delegated ; but he thought the police might be asked to give a helping hand. Those who paid wheel-tax should have a right to the centre of the roads. They often heard of a poor buggywalla being fined by the magistrates, but they never heard of anybody being fined for obstructing the thoroughfares. Proceeding to remark upon the report under consideration, Dr. Waters said he wished it had contained a para. showing whether the drainage, already completed, had affected the public health one way or another.

Dr. Cowasjee : In the case of Cammatteepoora, as we know, the result has been the reverse of favourable.

Colonel Portman said he had a conversation on the subject of foot-paths with Sir Frank Souter, and he was thinking of putting up posters the same way as in London to compel pedestrians to keep to the foot-paths.

Dr. Cowasjee : He was already done so, but without any obvious effect. People wont mind the posters or the footpaths either.

Mr. Nanabhoy : They take very good care, however, to get out of the way of Europeans for fear of being given a taste of their whips.

Dr. Waters : Perhaps the magistrates will help us in this matter.

The chairman said that he was waiting for his turn to say something on the subject. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the Police, people would walk on the road even where foot-paths had been provided. The evil was great and was always complained of. He might mention that when Colonel Wilson was acting for Sir Frank Souter, he instructed one of his officers to apply to him (Mr. Dosabhoy) for a summons against a person for walking on the road, though there was a footpath. On being asked whether any body was obstructed or any inconvenience was caused to any one the answer was in the negative. No summons could therefore be issued, because every body had a right to use the Queen's highway provided he did not cause incovenience, annoyance, or obstruction to any body. Then, again, there were a number of idlers, mostly grown-up boys, who often made bets as to who could show greater agility in crossing a street from one side to the other while a carriage was coming up. This mischievous conduct often led to accidents. Then there were Mussalman faquirs, who would never move out of the way, even if repeatedly called upon, and sometimes they were knocked down. There were bad drivers, but in many cases persons had to thank themselves for the injuries they received. The chairman would mention that when persons were run over on roads where there were foot-paths, he never awarded any compensation for injuries received by them out of the fines inflicted on rash and negligent drivers. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Waters mentioned that he had seen a man dodging a woman in the public road in such a manner that she should unconsciously come under carriage wheels. He thought the man should have been prosecuted.

Dr. Cowasjee, referring to the mortality from phthisis, said there were 59 deaths more than in the previous quarter. Notwithstanding all the talk about an expected decrease in the mortality from improved surface drainage, the report showed that there was an increase in the mortality from phthisis.

Dr. Waters thought that there was an improvement instead of an increase in the mortality, as Dr. Cowasjee supposed.

Dr. Cowasjee remarked that if the totals of the previous quarters were compared with the total of the last quarter, the result would be found to be exactly as he had stated it. It was resolved that the Health Officer's report be recorded and sent up to the Corporation.

A SUIT AGAINST A SOLICITOR.

The next matter was a memorandum, dated 18th instant, from the acting Municipal Commissioner, asking the Council's sanction, under the terms of section 135 of the Municipal Acts III. of 1872 and IV. of 1878, to a suit being filed in the Court of Small Causes against Mr. A. Craigie, solicitor, High Court, for the recovery of Rs. 45 on account of wheel-tax from 1st January to 30th June 1885, both days inclusive, as Mr. Craigie disputes his liability on a point of law.

Several members were of opinion that a suit should be filed against Mr. Craigie, as the solicitors to the Municipality had advised.

Dr. Waters (to chairman) : What is your opinion ?

The chairman said he did not sit there to give opinions on legal matters, but to keep order (a laugh). He would, however, say that it was a fit case to go to a Court for an authoritative decision.

In was resolved that the sanction asked for be granted.

The Council adjourned after transacting some other business. The chairman said there would be no meeting of the Council next week.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE GOVERNMENT AND HIGHER EDUCATION.

THE Ahmedabad College has fallen a victim to the financial necessities of the Government. In spite of the prayers of the citizens of Ahmedabad, Government have carried out their resolution of withdrawing from the management of the College. The College will cease to be a Government institution from the 1st of April next, although it will continue to receive from Government a grant of Rs. 10,000 a year. It will henceforth be managed by a board with no more assistance from Government than the grant. Government decline to be responsible for pension to the new professors. What will be done with the existing professors is not stated. The College is to apply its energies in a greater degree to the teaching of science, and to gradually aim at giving industrial education, in which case it may receive further support from Government. This withdrawal of Government from the management of the College simultaneously with the threatened withdrawal from the Deccan College fills us with alarm from the future of higher education in this presidency.—*Inda Prakash*

A SUGGESTION FOR THE JUBILEE.

THE Lahore *Tribune* says :—Our own view is, and we offer it for what it is worth, that, as the public health of India is a point of the first consideration, and as no effort should be spared to place it beyond the great risks to which it is under present local conditions exposed, the Queen's year of Jubilee should be celebrated by the inition of some great work which should be devoted to that object. Much of the prevailing disease and mortality is very justy attributed in all parts of the country to the bad quality of the existing sources of water-supply. It seems to us that it would be a graceful acknowledgment of the general beneficence of her Majesty's reign, if a movement were started and completed for raising sufficient funds for providing and maintaining a pure and adequate source of water-supply for every town, and, if possible, large village in India. Unhappily, the places in this country, which enjoy access to this necessary element of existence in a wholesome state, can be counted almost on the fingers of one hand. The project for making up this deficiency would, at the first blush, seem to be so vast and comprehensive, as to be almost impracticable or practicable only at a practically prohibitive outlay. But a careful consideration of local wants, preceded by a careful enquiry into local conditions would make it clear that the difficulties standing in the way of their project are more apparent than real. In most parts of India, water though not of a pure quality is abundantly available. Here it will only be necessary to organise a regular system for the filtration and distributing of water in the particular localities ; and their work can be completed at a comparatively little cost, subject to maintenance by local bodies. As the public health of a whole Province is liable to be affected by an outbreak of disease even in a small and remote village, it is obvious that sound wisdom suggests the necessity of securing even the smallest and most remote village in every province from the possible risks of the outbreak of disease. The provision of a sufficient supply of pure and wholesome water is admitted on all hands to be almost an essential condition of public health. It is only where the sources of water-supply are at very great distances from the various centres of population, that any extensive and costly works for localising the supply can be necessary; and these places are comparatively few in India. It is not for us to enter into the details of such a scheme. Suffice it that we have offered an outline, which can be extended and expanded to be fitted up, if the scheme itself should commend itself to public approval.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 21st December, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·971
Temperature of the Air	76·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·7
Dew Point	65·1
Relative humidity of Air	·695
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	69·0
General Directions of Wind.*	NNE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	208

* From midnight to midnight.

THE KURRACHEE DESTITUTE ZOROASTRIANS' FUND.

SOME of the Parsee residents of Kurrachee started a fund last year for housing and otherwise supporting destitute widows and orphans of that community there. As the want of such a charitable establishment had been keenly felt, the appeal made by Messrs. Shapurji Hormusji and Cowasji Dinsha was readily responded to by the Zoroastrians of Kurrachee and China, who contributed nearly Rs. 4,700 to the fund. This year the promoters wrote to Mr. Malabari who has secured the following subscriptions, and will be glad to receive more from his co-religionists, towards this very deserving object :—

SUBSCRIBED AT MAHABLESHWAR.

	Rs.
Mr Jehangir Rustomji Mody	50
Mr Jehangir Cowasji Readymoney	25
Mr Framji Dinshaw Petit	25
Mr Pherozesha Merwanji Mehta	25
Mr Hormusji Shapurji Solicitor	20
Mr Hormusji Ardeshir Wadya	10
Mr Muncherji Engineer	7
Mr Dorabji Dadabhai Booty	5
Mr Dady Nusserwanji Dady	5
Mr F M B	5
Mr Sorabji and Framji B Master	5
Mr Nusserwanji Merwanji Patel	5
A Parsee	5
Mr Behramji M Malabari	15

SUBSCRIBED AT BOMBAY.

Mr Dinshaw Manockji Petit	100
Mr Bomanji Dinshaw Petit	20
Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart	50
Mr Framji Nusserwanji Patel	35
Mr Hormusji Bomanji Jeejibhoy	25
Mr Sorabji Framji Patel	25
Mr Nusserwanji Manookji Petit	50
Mr Nanabhoy Byramji Jeejibhoy	25
From the late Mr Pallonji Dhunjibhoy, Powala's Charity Fund under the Parsi Punchayet Trust	100
Messrs Edalji Framji Allbless and Sons	15
Mr Nusserwanji Byramji	5
Mr Mancherji Edalji Adenwala	5
Mr Ardesir Framji Solicitor	100
Mr Dastur Jamaspji Minocherji	10
Mr Jalbhoy Ardesir Sett	15
Mr Hirji Jehangir Readymoney	15
Mr Ardesir Pestonji Cama	5
Mr Mancherji Nowroji Banaji	10
Mr Dinsha Edalji Vacha	5
Mr Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata	25
Mr Ardesir Dosabhai Munshi	5
Mr Dosabhai Nusserwanji Wadia	5
Mr Dosabhai Cursetji Wacha	15
Dr Edalji Nusserwanji	5
Dr Dosabhai Bejanji	5
From Mr Hormusji Edulji Cama's Charity Fund	40
Mr Edalji Bomanji Morris	5
Mr Edalji Burjorji Lala	5
Mr Dastur Peshotan Byramji Sanjana	5
Dr Cowasji Hormusji	5
Dr Cowasji Pestonji	5

COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

WE have been requested to publish the following list of further donations to Lady Reay's Bombay Branch of the above Fund, since 31st October last :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged	51,616	9	0
Collected by Mrs. Mahaluxumibai Kalabhai, in Surat	124	0	0
Collected by Mr. J. F. Muir, C.S., in Belgaum (final remittance)	24	0	0
Captain Gerald Martin	100	0	0
Mrs. Martin	50	0	0
V. K. Dhairawan, Esq.	15	0	0
The Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood	100	0	0
Mrs. Alex Pallis	50	0	0
Mrs. Whiting of Vir Wady	95	3	0
Ladies' subscription, Nira Canal Establishment	286	13	0
Received from Col. Cowper proceeds of amateur performance at Gaiety Theatre, 16th November, 1886	954	12	0
Alfred Keyser, Esq., C.S., Collector Rs. of Kolaba 250			
F. W. Sinclair, Esq., C.S., Forest Settlement Officer 125			
The Mahalkari of Peta Uran 100	475	0	0
Other subscriptions from the District of Kolaba	295	4	0
Total...	54,186	9	0

H. M. PHIPSON,
21st December 1886. Honorary Secretary.

The following contributions have also been received at the Cama Hospital for furnishing rooms for the probationer nurses now being trained at that institution :—

Mr. Peeroo Veersey.—8 chairs, 1 table, 2 pillows, 4 mattresses.

Mr. Ludha Ebrahim.—11 chairs, 5 washing stands, 2 beds, 5 zinc baths, 2 tables, 2 couches, 2 mosquito curtains, 5 sets of crockery, &c.

Mr. Peeroo Mahomed.—1 side-board, 2 couches, 2 chests of drawers, 2 chairs, 1 breakfast set, 30 glasses, 6 table cloths, 36 napkins, 6 sheets, 24 spoons, 12 pillow cases, 12 knives, 12 forks, 4 tables, 1 lantern, 3 trays, 1 step-ladder, 1 clock, 3 carpets, &c.

Miss Dewar.—1 breakfast set complete, 1 teapoy, 2 beds and curtains, 1 dressing table, 1 chest of drawers, 1 looking-glass, 6 forks, 14 spoons and 1 sofa.

Mr. Fretwell.—2 rubber stamps.

Mrs. Slight.—3 vases and a quantity of bed linen.

Mr. Cowasjee Nusserwanjee.—24 sudras and 24 mathoobanas.

Mrs. Grant's Working Party.—A quantity of bed linen.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER, 23.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Motion.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

532—Jefferson, B. and D.—Ruttonsey Lallji and another vs. Pooribai.—Tyabji and D.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For Judgment.

232-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Purshotumdas Sewlal and another vs. Bai Mungulbai and another—Payne, G. and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

516-86—Hore, C. and B.—Sir A. A. David Sassoon and others vs. Abdoolrahim Abdoolcadur—Shamrao P.

521-86—Macfarlane, E and H.—Shamji Gowandji and others vs. Haji Oomer Soomar.

Long Cause.

286-86—Balk. and B.—Khooshal Hurjewan vs. Merwanji Khursedji.—Wadia and G.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Consent Decree.

264-85—Crawford and B.—Khotabai vs. Rustomjee Dossabhoy Setna and others—Tyabji and D., L., S. F. and N., M. and E., and Payne, G. and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

149-86—Chalk, W. and S.—Ratlia Vithal and another vs. Harkissondas Narrotumdas.—Shamrao P.—Part heard.

37-86—Tyabji and D.—Dhunjibhoy H. Khan vs. Gangji Allarakhia and another.

419-85—M. M. Munshi—Runchord Hurgowan vs. Ramji Valubdas and others—R. Skipsey.

92-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Heerabai vs. Lakhmibai—Hore, C. and B.

132-86—Hore, C. and B.—Luxmibai vs. Heerabai and another.—Little, S. F. and N.

463-85—Hore, C. and B.—L. A. Wallace and others vs. Meglibai—Hore, C. and B.

153-85—Balk and B.—Khursedji Jewaji Dhondi vs. Khursedji Pestonji Cola—Pestonji and R.

166-85—Pestonji and R.—Mahomed Sallay bin Hoosen, &c., vs. Haji Abdool Rehman—Tobin and R., and Thak., D. and C.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

357-84—Nanu and H.—Framji Rustomji Behlupatel vs. Bai Sonabai and others—Ardesir, H. and D., and Bomonji and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

For Consent Decree.

435-86—Tyabji and D.—Ayoob Dada and others vs. Haji Mahomed Lutiff and another—Payne, G. and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

405-85—Jefferson, B. and D.—Bhanbai vs. Thacker Damoder Nursey Syudi and others.—Shamrao P., and Bicknell and K.—Part heard.

51-86—Bomanji and H.—Esmalji Mulla Mahomedally vs. Sonee Nana Jetha and others.—Crawford and B.

111-86—Payne, G. and S.—Haji Ebrahim Fackir Mahomed vs. Haji Ebrahim Janmahomed and another.—Craigie, L. and O.

134-86—Payne, G. and S.—Allibhoy Khatao vs. Kesserbai and others—Macfarlane, E. and H.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS'S VISIT TO BHAMO.

THE special correspondent of the *Pioneer*, telegraphing from Kyan Nhyat on the 19th inst. says :—

The Commander-in-Chief arrived here to-day. He reached Bhamo on the 15th and left on the 17th. He has settled the site for an entrenched cantonment for a garrison 1,300 strong. Bhamo is quiet. Sir Frederick Roberts will probably visit Shwebo before returning to Mandalay, and will therefore arrive at the latter place about the 22nd.

The following is an itinerary of the Chief's tour to Bhamo from the date of leaving Tahgoung :—

He reached Katha, the base of operations against the Wuntho Tsawbwa, on the morning of the 14th, and was met there by Brigadier-General Cox and staff. He inspected the troops and examined very carefully the position of the post, whichh as been terribly unhealthy, as jungle envelopes it, save on the river front. Major Nicholson has been especially directed to report upon the defensive capabilities of the present stockades, which are two in number, and the desirability of changing the location of the troops. Katha is now of importance owing to the Wuntho expedition, but it is hoped that hereafter a small detachment will be sufficient to hold it. A new stockade might be built on some rising ground a little to the north and about a mile inland.

General Cox embarked with the Commander-in-Chief for Bhamo, and Shwegyoo was reached on the morning of the 15th. This post was attacked on the 8th ; the Chief examined the position and learnt the details of the action. The 26th Punjab Infantry, numbering only 53 men, behaved most gallantly in attacking the party of dacoits, who admit a loss of 50. The post has been strengthened by 25 rifles of the Welsh Fusiliers. We passed through the 2nd defile after leaving Shwegyoo, and anchored four miles below Bhamo the same evening. We could not proceed higher owing to the sandbanks.

The Chief rode into Bhamo on the morning of the 16th, and inspected the garrison, consisting of the head-quarters' Wing of the Welsh Fusiliers, 200 of the 26th Punjab Infantry, the Hazara Mountain Battery, a detachment of Garrison Artillery and some Sappers. General Roberts, accompanied by General Cox and Colonel Hills, commanding the Royal Engineers, afterwards rode over the clearing made for the new barracks to the south. He then visited the site of the old Residency and the Taeping river, and thereafter discussed the proposals regarding the cantonments. Messrs. Burgess and Adamson, representing the Civil authority, were present.

Sir Frederick Roberts returned to the steamer in the evening. He revisited Bhamo next morning, and settled that the entrenched cantonment be formed on the clearing above mentioned, with two block-houses—one near the old Residency and the other on the main road leading to Yunnan. The position is capable of being defended by 300 men. The normal garrison will be :—The head-quarters' Wing of a British Infantry regiment; a regiment of Native Infantry, one-third of a Garrison Battery, a whole Mountain Battery, and a detachment of Sappers—a total of 1,300. Thus, a force will always be available to operate outside the position. This is absolutely necessary, otherwise the local tribes and turbulent Chinese from across the frontier will be always raiding.

The Commander-in-Chief left Bhamo on the afternoon of the 7th, reaching Shwegyoo the same night. He landed at Katha on the afternoon of the 18th, and arranged that supplies be pushed forward to Talwin, 40 miles inland, where an advanced depôt of the Wuntho expedition will be formed. This expedition will start early in January, by which time the Khelat-i-Gilzai Regiment will have reached Katha to take part in it.

The Chief arrived here (Kyan Nhyat) this afternoon. His trip to Bhamo has been a very quick one, and he has been away from the telegraph only six days. His journey cannot fail to be productive of great good, as, in addition to settling all the details of such important operations as those pending against the Ruby Mines and the Wuntho Tsawbwa, he has seen the nature of the country, knows the difficulties the troops have to deal with, and has examined for himself the position at Bhamo. Having given orders regarding the new cantonments there, he has set at rest the vexed question of the sites, and permanent entrenchments can now be marked out and begun. Bhamo will probably prove the best and favourite station in Burma.

We learned little or nothing regarding the attitude of the Chinese on the Yunnan border ; but local missionaries report that distrust still exists among the Chinese traders, who imagine they will be interfered with. This false idea will be dissipated as time shows that the British Government mean to pursue a generous policy. A certain lawless element among the Chinese population of Zhamo itself is now being closely watched by the authorities ; but it forms no really important political factor.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

THE fourth sitting of the Commission was held a Lahore on Saturday ; and, on his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor taking his seat, the meeting was declared private for the discussion of procedure, and to formulate in a shorter form the issues for inquiry. This meeting took until 12 o'clock, when it was again made public, and Mr. G. Elsmie, Judge of the Chief Court, gave evidence as to the recruiting of officers for the Bench and Services from the Bar.

He was followed by Mr. Roe, Sessions Judge, who gave evidence on similar grounds, and also as to pay and leave of native officials.

Sirdar Dyal Singh Magitha was not inclined in favour of the statutory system, but if it was retained, he would propose amendments. A stated number of appointments of natives should be made compulsory. There should be a special test for natives and for Europeans, and appointments should not be left too much to the discretion of Government. He would make it compulsory that candidates should be required to proceed to England. There were Statutory Civilians in his district, but they were not well spoken of generally.

Colonel Holroyd, Director of Public Instruction, was the next witness, and gave evidence upon the educational system in Lahore. He said the lower classes of natives generally came up for the examination in degrees, and many of the graduates had taken good appointments in Government service on an average salary of Rs. 50 per month to start with. Europeans and Eurasians had gone up for the degrees, but such cases were very rare.

Mr. J. A. E. Miller was the fifth witness to-day. He said he would open the Service to every one, Indian and Europeans. He thought there were many good men of ability who would be glad to avail themselves of facilities to enter the Service, The Commission then rose.

MADRAS.

THE CANTONMENT MAGISTRACIES.—We hear that one of the appointments spotted out by the Finance Committee as a likely one for operating on was that of Cantonment Magistrate of Cannanore. This post is at present held by a full-time officer on a salary of Rs. 700 per mensem, but the Finance Committee think that the duties develoving upon that officer might be tacked on to those of the Superintendent of the Central Jail, who could be granted a small additional remuneration on his present salary, and the post of Cantonment Magistrate as a separate appointment be abolished. No recommendations have, we understand, been made to interfere with the Cantonment Magistracies of Poonamallee and St. Thomas's Mount.—*Times.*

THE PROVINCIAL BUDGET.—A special meeting was held on Friday afternoon at the P. W. building at Chepauk to discuss the figures of the Provincial Budget for the coming official year, when the following gentlemen were present :—Hon'ble C. J. Master, Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, members of Council ; Mr. Stokes, Chief Secretary to Government ; Mr. Price, Revenue Secretary to Government. Each work set down for erection next year was discussed as to its necessity or otherwise, and was allowed to remain or to be struck off. The whole matter was again gone into on Saturday morning at Government House with his Excellency the Governor, and thed the final figures adopted for submission to the Government of India.—*Ibid.*

A MUSEUM OF EDUCATIONAL APPLIANCES.—When the building occupied by the Teacher's College becomes vacant on the transfer of the College to the Saidapet High School, it is intended, we understand, to utilize the premises for the accommodation of the offices of the Director of Public Instruction and the Commissioner of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, which are at present located in a hired building. As there will be sufficiant space available, it is intended, as soon as the transfer has been effected, to carry out a suggestion made some time ago by Mr. Grigg, viz., to have, in connection with the office of the Director of Public Instruction, a museum of educational appliances, to which teachers and others interested in education could resort, to see all the latest books and scholastic appliances. Dr. Duncan has, we hear, been promised liberal support in the supply of copies of educational books, as some of the leading publishing firms in England have expressed their readiness to send specimens of all their books as they are published, provided arrangements could be made for their being brought prominently to the notice of all persons engaged in education. Other firms will, it is thought, be also ready to send specimens of school furniture, &c. The museum, as it will offer the required prominence, is thus likely to be well-stocked with all the latest additions in educational books and school appliances, and will doubtless become a centre of attraction to all those engaged in educational pursuits.—*Ibid.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 22.

THE unsettling character of the political advices from Europe combined with the approach of the holidays is necessarily adverse to activity in business, and all branches here to-day have been exceedingly dull. Reuter's financial message of yesterday's date from London reports a further withdrawal of £100,000 in gold from the Bank of England for Australia, but rates of discount are unaltered in the open market at 4¼ per cent. on 3 and 4 per cent. on 6 months' bills. Consols come ⅛ lower at 100¼, and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan is ¼ lower at par. Bar Silver has receded by ⅛d. per oz., and Rupee Paper is ⅛ lower in Fours, ¼ in Fours-and-a-half.

In the Produce markets, Seeds and Wheat are said to be unchanged. Cocoanut Oilis quoted at 10s. per ton lower.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed dull, with sales of 8,000 bales, comprising 800 Surats. Spot prices were unmoved, but Americans to arrive were 1-32d. to 3-64d. lower, and from New York Futures are quoted 4 points lower. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1886	1885	1884
Tuesday's Receipts	42,000	53,000	44,000
Four days' do.	143,000	142,000	109,000
Total since 1st Sept	3,330,000	3,284,000	3,428,000

COTTON has been an exceedingly dull market here to-day. Next to nothing in the shape of actual business has been passing, the only transaction of any moment we have heard of being some Fully Good Bengals for January at Rs. 149 per candy. Quotations are :—

		Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals		Rs. 141-2	Rs. 149-0	Rs. 162-3
Oomras Belatee		„ 166		..
Khamgaun.	Jan.	„ 182		..
Do.	Mar.	„ 181		..
Julgaum	Jan.	„ 179		..
Do.	Mar.	„ 177		...
Broach		„ 210		..
Dhollera	April	„ 180	186	195

WHEAT :—For ready parcels of old crop the competition continues exceedingly keen, and high prices are being paid. Supplies are now evidently within a very small compass, and dealers are most chary of selling. For new crop we should call things dull and tending weaker.

Seeds are unaltered

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton	4,424	bales.
Wheat	18,357	cwts.
Linseed	2,393	„
Rapeseed	1,843	„
Gingelly	4,080	„

FREIGHTS are quiet but very steady. The s.s. Ehrenfels is reported to have been fixed for two Spanish ports at £1-2-6, which is the only charter or indeed important business transacted to-day.

EXCHANGE :—The decline in Bar Silver and the absence of Mercantile Bills has rendered the market week and unsettled throughout the day, and only a very moderate business has been done. For future delivery 3 months' Credits can be placed at 1s. 5 27-32d., and the Banks are not willing drawers beyond the mail, unless at a reduction of about 1-32d. to 1-16d. under ready rates. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 5-8d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 23-32d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 7-8d.	„
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·89d.	„

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES are quiet at unchanged rates, say Rs. 97½ for Fours and Rs. 101⅛ to Rs. 101¼ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are dull with almost nothing doing. Spinning and Weaving Mills are mostly weaker, although Framjee Petit have improved Rs. 5, National Spinning Rs. 20. Queens are also firm.

Reuter reports that the Oriental Bank pays a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, which, considering the nature of business in Exchange for some time past, must be accepted as fairly favourable.

(*For Bombay Bill and stock List see page 6*).

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DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents should by that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot do better than to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.

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Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic traction, while in the frames of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.

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BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HATHORNTHWAITE—November 7, at Bombay, wife of Professor J. T. Hathornthwaite M.A., of a daughter. (Inserted in error in our yesterday's obituary.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANGELO—December 16, at Sehore, Central India, the wife of Alfred Alexander Angelo, Educational Department, of a daughter.

GRANT—December 15, at Ferozepore, the wife of Surgeon D G F Grant, Civil Surgeon, Ferozepore, of a daughter.

GRESWELL—December 18, at Cuddalore, the wife of C H Greswell, C E, S I Ry, of a son.

HENDERSON—December 18, at No 41, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, the wife of James Henderson, of a daughter.

POPE—December 14, at Moulvi Bazaar, South Sylhet, the wife of R B Pope, C S, of a daughter.

SCOTT—December 16, at Nowgong, Bundelkhand, the wife of Major Scott, XIth P W O Bengal Lancers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BRANFOOT—CARTER—December 18, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, Arthur Mudge Branfoot, Surgeon-Major, I M D, to Lucy Innes, second daughter of H R P Carter, Madras Railway.

DEATH.

WELSH—December 16, at Allahabad, of enteric fever, Alice Ethel, the dearly loved only daughter of J W Welsh, Postal Department, N-W P, aged 10 years, 4 months, and 19 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1886.

THE new Warrant for the Army will shortly be out, and diverse opinions on its details are prevalent. It is almost certain that the second Lieutenant-Colonel in each battalion will be done away with. But the fate of the mud-Majors is by no means so certain. The whole question of infantry organization has to be considered from two totally distinct points of view. Firstly, it has to be considered from the standpoint of promotion, *i e.*, the possibility of insuring a steady flow of promotion through all ranks, and preventing that over-stagnation in any one rank that causes discontent among the officers of that rank. This must be considered almost exclusively as a question of relative army rank, and only incidentally connected with regimental status. The second view from which the question must be considered is that of tactical efficiency. In this case we simply have regard to company commanders and company officers irrespective of their army rank. Army rank is that chiefly sought after by military men, as it gives them status and relative position with other services, and it is essential that a good flow of promotion be maintained. On an average we may consider that ten years as a subaltern and eight years as a captain is the maximum time suitable to each rank, with about a year or so less as the minimum. It is manifestly impossible to maintain this flow in a regiment under the old system of one Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors, eight Captains and sixteen Subalterns. The object of all officers is to become field officers, and undoubtedly they are the most useful on service, because this grade is the one recognized as belonging to all branches. In other words, a Captain or subaltern is supposed to serve only with his own branch, whereas a Major (or any "field" officer) is supposed to be equally conversant with all arms and to be able to command a mixed force. This fact is acknowledged in the examinations for promotion to the rank of Major, and more generally still in the service. It is, therefore, essential to have a sufficient number of field officers to fulfil any duties, such as command of detached parties of any strength, &c., that may be required. For instance, in Burma at the present time, the large number of Majors per regiment must be a distinct gain to the authorities, as giving them officers of a certain standing to command their more important outposts.

A hundred years ago the Army was broadly divided into "General," "Field" and "Subaltern" officers, and this last rank included Captains and Lieutenants. Although the word "Subaltern" has since come to mean only Lieutenants, yet the great distinction between field officers and their inferiors is still strongly marked. For instance, sentries salute by presenting arms to Field Officers and only shouldering to Captains and Subalterns. Again, Subalterns address their Captains by their surnames *tout court*, but never think of doing so to Field Officers. It is therefore necessary to have a sufficient number of Field Officers for the efficient performance of the duties required, and the present strength of four Majors per battalion provides this. From a tactical point of view, the second Lieutenant-Colonel is unnecessary. He is always more or less the fifth wheel in the coach, and the existence of a Colonel of any sort without a command is an anomaly. Coming to the lower ranks, we find that at present a Major's command and a Captain's are the same, being the troop or company. In the cavalry the existence of squadrons as the unit of practical warfare explains the value of the Field Officer, for the rate at present in force allows the appointment of a Major to the command of each squadron, and consequently enables squadrons to be detached from the regiment, without the necessity of giving a Captain an independent command. Although the infantry is at present organized in small companies, yet the creation of large companies, of from 200 to 250 men each, is inevitable. Already the 100 men company is found too small for practical work, and a great deal of the attack has to be done by double companies. This necessitates the fusion of the two companies during the advance, as, when the supports come up and join the fighting line, the companies of necessity overlap and mingle owing to their small size. If any change in tactics may be considered inevitable, the change to larger companies may be so considered. All continental armies have adopted the new formation, and England must follow suit. The only possible objection is that the formation of larger companies deprives infantry Captains of the prestige of being company commanders.

Such a purely sentimental objection ought to have absolutely no weight. Captains in the artillery have no independent command, yet their relative prestige is not lowered by that fact. If we only consider the question in the light of common sense we shall see that four companies in a battalion is a normal size, extremely suitable to active service. Instead of being obliged to give orders to eight company commanders through the more or less indefinite medium of Majors in shadowy authority over half-battalions, the chief can give his order direct to his four company commanders and watch their movements. Under modern conditions of war, less than 200 men will seldom be required in any position, and four distinct bodies is as much as any officer can look after. Besides, with the open order form of attack, the companies pass more and more out of the Colonel's hands into those of the company commanders, and this is an additional reason for vesting that command in Field Officers, who are in a position to exercise greater influence than any lower rank can possibly possess. The reasons for the retention of the rank of Major therefore resolve themselves mainly into three, *viz.*, greater efficiency to the battalion in the field ; greater reserve of Field Officers in the army, and a steady flow of promotion. The new Warrant is also expected to raise the age of retirement for a Captain from 40 to 45, a much-needed reform, and further to make all promotion above the rank of Captain go by selection. Any system of selection must be very carefully worked out to avoid the slightest appearance of jobbery or favouritism, as otherwise it will be very unpopular; but undoubtedly some such system must be introduced to prevent men of doubtful efficiency from obtaining positions that may place them in an independent command. Raising the age of retirement for Captains from 40 to 45 years of age is an undoubted improvement, as it is absurd to say that a man is not fit for that position at 40, while the present rules act very unequally. What most officers desire, certainly that large mass of them that make the army their profession for life, and have little else to look to for their maintenance, is not a rush upwards that will turn them adrift at 50, with a pension of £400 a year, but a steady rise that will enable them to stay their full time in the service, and draw high, or fairly high, pay at the time they most need it, *viz.*, when their children are growing up around them. Under the present rules many a man finds himself forced to look for a new profession while still full of zeal for the service he is forced to leave, and when his life's training has fitted him for a particular line of work. The tax on the country of the enormously increasing pension list must also be considered, and some means be devised to reduce it, as it is, at present, an incubus that no military budget can stand. We sincerely hope that the new Warrant will prove a means to this end, and will also put promotion on a satisfactory footing.

A CORRESPONDENT, who we may say will take his share in the deliberations of the Congress at Calcutta this week, makes the suggestion in another column that the Congress should take up the question of social reform. We scarcely like, even in the capacity of *amici curiæ*, to intervene with any advice upon a subject that is more or less bristling with occasions of contention in any audience largely made up of Hindu elements, and doubtless those who would be most pleased to see it discussed frankly in a large representative assembly foresee difficulties in the way. But the programme of the discussion is still unformulated, and one of the first things that the delegates will have to do on arriving at Calcutta will be to decide what the subjects of their deliberations shall be. It will be open to any one who is interested in the cause of social reform—and that the cause will be represented amongst the delegates there is no doubt—to do his best to get a place for the subject in the programme. Possibly the reformers would be met by the objection that an assembly composed in part of Mussulman members and other non-Hindu races cannot conveniently discuss a matter which exclusively concerns the Hindus. But it is certain that Mussulmans and Parsis will not constitute a preponderating element in the Congress, and that the subject is one that concerns the interests of the majority who will be represented in the Congress. The Hindu delegates will scarcely be able to object that social reform is not of sufficient interest to justify them in giving up the time of the Congress to its consideration. They know best what concerns them, but not a few outsiders who are taking a friendly interest in the proceedings doubt if any possible subject of discussion is more worthy of attention. However the matter is one concerning which we are not disposed to be obtrusive of advice. The social reformers will be within their right in endeavouring to get a hearing, and perhaps they will be more than satisfied if they get that and nothing else.

OUR London correspondent tells us that the improved tenour of the news from Burma is causing much satisfaction at home, and the information that has come to hand since he wrote has doubtless confirmed the favourable impression of which he speaks. London opinion on the subject is doubtless accurate enough just now, provided only that it keeps free from our correspondent's belief that the cause of all our woes has been the Viceroy's desire to write home mellifluous and optimistic despatches, and his excessive readiness in writing clever and elegant despatches. We do not know when and how this idea of the situation originated, but to anyone who has followed the course of events with any attention it will seem strange that the belief should prevail, even in London, that the Viceroy has taken too hopeful a view of the problem that has had to be faced. It has always seemed to us that the optimists were to be found in London and not in this country, for nowhere are the difficulties of annexation so lightly regarded in every case as at home. London opinion has in this matter become wise after the fact; we do not admit that opinion in this country, official and other, has been so much in need of experience in order to get at the truth of the matter. The Viceroy's despatches on the subject have been made public, and though there is no need to question either their cleverness or their elegance it is only by a strange misreading of them that they can be called optimistic. So far as the events of this year are concerned the Government of India, as we showed long ago, have made provision for the worse rather than for the better turn of affairs, and there have been stages in the history of the operations in Burma when a good many well-informed observers have believed that they took rather too doubting a view of the situation. So that we cannot at once accept our correspondent's account of the "simple truth" of the matter.

IT may not be generally known that the lepers in India, who number not far short of a hundred and fifty thousand, have for some years past been the objects of the care of a society—co-operating with the various missionary societies—whose head-quarters are in Dublin. The Agent of the Society, Mr. Wellesley C. Bailey, has recently passed through Bombay on his way to Central and Northern India, where he has been engaged in mission work for many years, and during his stay in Bombay Mr. Bailey made careful inquiry into the condition of the leper population of this city. According to the census returns they number a hundred and fifty-nine, and their condition is said to be such as to make an urgent claim upon the philanthropists of the city to make fuller provision for them than has yet been made. Bishop Meurin's excellent home for lepers at Trombay is a recognition, on a small scale, of the urgency of the need, but as it has fewer than a score of inmates it constitutes little more than a beginning of the work which the good Bishop had in view when he established it. The Institution is doing good according to its means, but its means are small, and until the charitably disposed of Bombay think fit to enlarge them its operations must necessarily be far out of proportion to the needs of the community. Mr. Bailey is now on his way to the Central Provinces, and we call attention to his visit to this city mainly because he, as an expert in the matter, has investigated the condition of the leprous in our midst, and has found in it urgent reason for making further provision than private charity has yet made.

BOMBAY HARBOUR DEFENCES.

TRIAL OF THE 38-TON GUNS.

A SECOND trial of the 12·5 inch 38-ton guns took place yesterday at Colaba Point in the presence of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and staff. The gun fired was an extremely accurate one though not chosen for that reason, but simply because it was the only gun of that size in position on the Point. About 4-15 p. m. H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief arrived, and, after inspecting the gun and platform, took up his position on the left of the battery to watch the firing The first round was a trial one, the shot passing over the target though in a good line The projectile fired was a Palliser of 800lbs., and the charge consisted of 160lbs. of powder. The target was a drifting boat or raft, set free from near the mouth of the harbour and allowed to drift in with the tide across the range. The gunners were very lucky in getting a succession of clear shots, for on the previous occasion the craft plying about the harbour interfered so much with the practice that it was dark before the rounds were completed. Yesterday, however, the vessels kept fairly out of the way, and only once was the firing obliged to be stopped for a few minutes on account of passing craft. The fact that the total practice of ten rounds only occupied sixty-five minutes is a proof that the delay could not have been great. But the average time between the rounds was only a little over five minutes which shows that the guns were well and smartly worked.

Captain Saukey, R. A., directed the firing and laid the gun with great precision. As the target was moving slowly the whole time of the practice the range had to be slightly altered for each round. The second shot was a good one, the shell ricochetting away to the right after striking the water just in front of the target. The fourth shot was a little, though not much, off the target, but the fifth and sixth shots were extremely good, while the ninth shot was so close up to the object that the spectators all imagined that it had been struck, while the tenth and last shot passed over it so close, that had the target been of the height of an ordinary ship's side, great execution would have been done. The practice was remarkably good, considering that the extremely small mark aimed at was simply placed for that purpose and could not be expected to act as a target. Had the mark been an ordinary man-of-war at least nine shots out of the ten would have hulled it, and the first shot is always allowed as a trial shot in all big-gun firing. Even a small torpedo boat would have been struck by at least five out of the ten shots if not more, so we may congratulate ourselves on the fact that our gunners can make the best of the weapons under their command.

We may hope to see still more powerful breach-loading guns on the defences before they are finished, and we may think that no system of harbour defences can really be complete without them ; but we cannot deny that the practice with the muzzle-loaders was excellent, and they are undoubtedly fine weapons of their kind. The accuracy is greatly improved by the automatic gas-checks with which these shells are fitted and which prevent windage, or the rush of gas round the body of the shot, which, in ordinary muzzle-loaders, is so inimical to good shooting. The guns are mounted on circular rails and can point in any direction, though they are only required to move through a range of about sixty degrees.

After the first shot it was found that the wind blew the smoke from right to left across the range, so H. R. H. and party moved to an elevated position on the right of the battery where they could obtain a clear view. It was observed that a quantity of powder was blown out, apparently unburnt, from the gun which cut up the sand and water in front of the gun almost as much as if a charge of grapeshot had been fired. It is believed that this is inevitable with very large grained powders, and that, however much the charge is reduced, some portion of it will always be so wasted. The effect, however, was curious to the ordinary observer, as it seemed as if the shell had burst at the muzzle. All the shots ricochetted after striking the water, and flew through the air with a whirring noise like that of a distant train. Most of the shots sank at the second touch on the water, but some ricochetted twice and even thrice. The flight of the shell through the air could be easily followed as long as it could be seen against the sky.

The long range, about 2,500 yards, made the trial a good one, though the gun can fire up to nearly 6,000 yards. This range is, of course, little or nothing compared with the range of some of thee new heavy breech-loading guns lately designed in England. But we have, at present, to deal with facts and not possibilities. These guns are the heaviest in India, and, when they are all mounted in position, Bombay may rank among the well defended harbours of the world. For it must be remembered, that though these guns are not of the newest type, and that far more powerful ones are now made at Woolwich, yet the vast majority of harbours are defended by far inferior ordnance. A few ships carry the new guns, but ships always have the first chance with any new weapon, and this is right, for the Navy is England's first line of defence, and a ship can be sent anywhere and her guns utilized on many different occasions, while a fort can only use its guns for its own defence.

H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief expressed himself much pleased with the accuracy of the practice, which was certainly very commendable. We believe that yesterday's practice ends the heavy gun shooting for the year, and it has been undoubtedly proved that our defences, as far as they go, can bite as well as bark.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

AT a meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Hunt, held at the Gymkhana on the 21st inst., at which Messrs. Craigie, J. L. Symons, G. K. Remington and H. W. Buckland, the honorary secretary, were present, the secretary reported having received intimation from Mr. Gray that on account of ill-health he was unable to carry on the Mastership, and that Mr. Remington, who had carried the horn temporarily during Mr. Gray's illness, was willing to undertake the Mastership for the rest of the season.

It was resolved that the Committee accept Mr. Gray's resignation, and that the honorary secretary be requested to inform Mr. Gray that they did so with much regret for the cause, and that they hoped Mr. Gray would continue to serve on the Hunt Committee.

It was also resolved that Mr. Remington be appointed Master for the rest of the season.

The following meets have been fixed up to date. Each day at daybreak ;—

December	25th,	'Xmas Day, Parla.
Do.	29th,	Santa Cruz.
January	1st,	New Year's Day, Parla.
Do.	5th	Rifle Butts.
Do.	9th	Andheri.
Do.	12th	Santa Cruz.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.

MUCH satisfaction is expressed at the improved tenour of the news from Burma. The fact that our troops are now able to surprise and capture rebel camps is taken as a proof that General Roberts is working out a well-considered plan for the pacification of the country, and that the dacoits will not henceforth be allowed to take the initiative, but will be hunted down and allowed no rest till they are either destroyed or starved into surrender. I do not think that military critics in this country are much impressed by the profound study which General Roberts and Sir C. Bernard are reported to have lately given to the operations by which General Hoche subjugated La Vendée. I should have fancied that, as regards Indian warfare, Sir A. Wellesley, better known as the Duke of Wellington, was a better authority than the French Republican General, and that the authorities in Burma might have studied with advantage the records of the campaigns in which General Wellesley, after the capture of Seringapatam, put down dacoity and established British rule in Malabar, Canara, Dharwar, and the Southern Mahratta Country. The simple truth is that, as regards Burma, the Viceroy was eager to write home mellifluous and optimistic despatches, which would soothe the troubled conscience of the British democracy with assurances that the Burmese had welcomed and were thoroughly delighted with the British administration of King Theebaw's territories, and so the work of conquest was not done thoroughly, and malcontents were emboldened to take up arms and resist our authority. Lord Dufferin is now paying the penalty for his excessive readiness to believe that he can smooth over every difficulty by writing a clever and elegant despatch. He probably understands now, better than he ever did in his life before, the meaning of the homely proverb, "Fine words butter no parsnips."

The forlorn state of the Liberal party has drawn forth this week an amusingly simple letter from Mr. Gladstone, who seems at last to have begun to perceive that the Gladstonian era is at an end, and that all he can say or do will never make him Prime Minister of England again. He shakes his head mournfully over the wickedness of the Liberal Unionists, who not merely keep the present Government in office, but back them up in refusing to bring in a Bill for turning Irish society upside down. He renews his piteous appeal to Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain to join with him in compelling the Government as soon as Parliament meets to produce a Home Rule Bill. Who would have thought the old man had so much credulity in him as to imagine that the politicians who risked everything to drive him out of power because he would not accept their conditions will now become once more his humble servants ? Yet this is the hope the Gladstonians cling to. They have actually tried a coalition at Brighton this week with the Liberal Unionists, or some of them, to put Sir G. Trevelyan forward as the candidate of a Liberal party which had agreed to drop temporarily the question of maintaining the legislative unity of Great Britain and Ireland. Happily, Sir George Trevelyan has too much good sense to let himself be made use of in this way. A feeble attempt at a Liberal rally was made yesterday at Leicester, when some half-dozen obscure Gladstonian Radicals managed to dignify their conference by securing the presence of Lord Spencer. I cannot agree with the *Times* that Lord Spencer is a sincere Home Ruler. He governed Ireland firmly and well at a most difficult time, and his convictions would probably have remained unchanged if it had not been for the unjustifiable attacks made upon him by Lord R. Churchill and Sir J. Gorst, for party purposes, after the first Salisbury Government came into office. Lord Spencer is a brave, but at the same time a narrow-minded and vain man, and the amazing vindictiveness with which he has pursued the Tory leader during the last fifteen months, a vindictiveness which has even induced him to appear on the same platform with Irish Nationalists, who had deliberately accused him of wilfully sending innocent men to the gallows in Ireland, is evidently due to personal resentment. Nothing else would have made him support Mr. Gladstone in trying to pull the British Empire to pieces. It would have been better for his own reputation if he had been capable of displaying a little more magnanimity. His speech yesterday was full of lamentations over the removal of Sir Robert Hamilton, the Irish Under-Secretary who made himself a thorough political partisan by declaring in favour of Home Rule. Next to Mr. John Morley no one has done so much as Sir R. Hamilton to discourage loyalty to the Union, and to demoralize the Civil Service and the constabulary, who could always up to a year ago be relied upon to do their duty in Ireland without fear or favour. The treachery which supplies United Ireland with copies of confidential circulars from Dublin Castle is the fruit of the action of Mr. Morley and Sir R. Hamilton in assuring the public that the cause of Home Rule would soon triumph. Very naturally policemen ambitious of promotion and civil servants expecting to be made dependent on Mr. Parnell were anxious to worship the rising sun. A Goverment which wishes to reverse the engines can hardly be blamed for not leaving in charge an engineer determined at all hazards to steam straight ahead. I have spoken above of official documents published in the Parnellite papers ; but I would warn you not to put the slightest faith in the lying "revelations" published by *United Ireland* with regard to Sir Redvers Buller and his relations with the Government. Those stories are concocted by desperate men who are not what they do if they can only make mischief.

The bitter resentment felt in many quarters at Lord Randolph Churchill's promotion to the leadership of the Conservative party has been aggravated by the ruthless alacrity with which that most self-seeking of politicians has trampled since he came into power on the prejudices and natural inclinations of the men he has supplanted or superseded. He evidently holds the Conservative party very cheap, or imagines that he himself is the Conservative party. Secure in the attachment of the "masses," whom he conciliates by spicy platform speeches, he assumes that Conservative members of Parliament are bound to follow him wherever he goes ; and his special contempt for his own colleagues in the Government is shown by the casual way in which he sometime mentions that he has consulted them, and that they entirely agree with him in advocating some political opinion or another to which all their life long they have been resolutely opposed. The truth is, his colleagues one and all stand in perfect awe of him. He has brought them into office, and they know that if they offend him he is quite capable of breaking up the Ministry at a moment's notice. Besides they fear the lash of his tongue. Lord Randolph's qualifications as a public speaker afford a signal illustration of the truth that underlies the doctrine of the hereditary transmission of intellectual traits of character. As everybody knows, the great Duke of Marlborough, who was both the handsomest and mildest-mannered man of his time, had the misfortune to lose his only son just as he came of age, so that the dukedom was perpetuated through the female line, who appear to have inherited in a conspicuous degree the talents of that famous shrew, Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. Lord Randolph would pass anywhere as a legitimate descendant of "Atossa." No one loves him ; but, though generally hated, the lash of his tongue, and his imperious insolence of temper, are so widely feared that no one has yet dared to take the lead in giving voice to the discontent which boils and seethes in the breast of many a staunch Conservative member who sees his fantastic leader, dressed in Joseph's coat of many colours, dancing the carmagnole over the prostrate bodies of true blue defenders of Church and State. Lord Randolph's latest performance has, however, provoked an open revolt. The representatives of the City of London and the Metropolitan Board of Works went up to him last week to ask him, in his capacity of Chancellor of the Exchequer, to support the extension for a further period of thirty years of the coal and wine duties which expire shortly, and by means of which all the magnificent public works executed in London in the lifetime of this generation have been paid for without causing serious inconvenience to London taxpayers. Now, the objections to octroi duties levied by municipalities on the necessaries of life are tolerably familiar to everyone who has ever taken part in a financial debate in the Bombay Town Council. Unquestionably, a direct rate levied on houses is preferable, from the political economist's point of view, to a duty on grain, or firewood, or coal. But the indirect tax has this advantage, that it is less odious to the taxpayer because it is not levied in a lump, but is paid incidentally and in quite insignificant and imperceptible instalments in the course of the daily purchase of small supplies of food for each household. The London duty on coal is only 1s. 1d. a ton ; and, as poor people generally buy their coals by the hundredweight, costing on an average about 1s. 2d., it is exceedingly inprobable that the abolition of a duty which does not amount to much more than a halfpenny a hundredweight, would make the slightest difference to them. The whole of the money remitted would go into the pocket of the middleman. On the other hand, it would be an exceedingly difficult thing to make the great gas companies, who are the principal consumers of coal, pay their fair share of municipal taxation, if a direct rate were substituted for the coal duty. Moreover, the direct rates on what Lord Randolph, like a true demagogue, calls "the propertied classes," are already very high, amounting in most instances to 25 per cent. of the rent. I grant that nobody would impose the coal duty now as a new tax ; but, as it has existed so long, and has been used to such good purpose, it ought to be dealt with gently. Lord Randolph, however, took the opportunity last week of coming out in the new character of a financial purist, sterner and more rigid even than Mr. Leonard Courtney, whose minute against the coal duty, written when he was Financial Secretary to the Treasury, was freely made use of in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech. Lord Randolph, figuratively speaking of course, slapped the faces of the respectable members of the deputation all round, told them they really represented nobody but a couple of close corporations, and said that he would only listen to a petition in favour of the coal duty presented by men chosen by a large majority of the population. He talked very grandly too, and in the most approved style of Radical claptrap, so much so as to command the enthusiastic applause of that famous city mountebank, Sir John Bennett, of the sin and snare of putting taxes on "the necessaries of life." Well, what are necessaries of life ? To a man with a large family £100 a year is a necessary of life. Is he to pay no taxes ? If so, we are quickly led to the adoption of Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of a graduated income tax. But, assuming Lord Randolph's principles to be right, he must have known very well that he was running counter to the opinions and wishes of the men who have returned an overwhelming majority of Conservative members of Parliament for metropolitan boroughs. He was surely bound to treat them deferentially, instead of publicly insulting them. His conduct has excited the deepest indignation among London members, and will have very serious results. Lord Randolph is very fond of bragging about the frank and fearless way in which he speaks to and of other people. He will hear next Session a good deal of "frank and fearless" talk about himself.

The Government might, one would have thought, have been content with irritating and estranging the Conservatives of London as quite enough work for one week ; but the Post Office, swayed by the malign influence of the Treasury, where Lord Randolph is now the controlling spirit, has succeeded this week in making matters worse by outraging one of the strongest feelings of the Conservatives of Lancashire. Lord Randolph must be mad to make such blunders, for without the support of London and Lancashire the Conservative party would be in a minority in England, as well as in Scotland, Wales, and Ireland. In order to save a very small amount on ocean postage, Mr. Raikes, the Postmaster-General, has broken off the old mail-carrying arrangements with the Cunard and White Star Companies, and has actually contracted with the North German Lloyd Company to take a weekly mail from Southampton to New York. This is really the most impudent thing that could have been done by a Government many of whose members strongly denounced free trade, and advocated protection for British industry, while they were out of office. Nor, in my humble judgment, though I claim to be a free-trader, is it in any circumstances justifiable for the State to let the mails be carried by foreign steamships. The case becomes worse when, as in this instance, the foreign ships are only able to carry letters at a reduced rate because they are heavily subsidized by their own Government to compete with British vessels. An indignation meeting, at which many prominent Conservatives were present, was held yesterday at Liverpool to denounce the new arrangement, which the Postmaster-General will certainly be obliged to cancel.

J. M. M.

[*** This letter, though dated the 26th ult., was apparently not posted in time to catch the mail of that day and only reached us this week.—ED.]

THE GAEKWAR IN KATTYWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

H. H. MAHARAJAH SYAJI RAO GAIKWAR started on tour in his Kathiawar district of Amreli on the 15th December 1886. His Highness left Baroda by a special train at 4-45 p. m. The British representative Colonel Berkeley and his assistant with British troops attended at the station, besides a large number of his Highness's sirdars and officers, and the State troops. At the Neriad station, Desai Bechardass, a wealthy Zamindar, who is president of the local municipality, presented flowers and *pan supari* to his Highness. The next halt was at Ahmedabad, where the principal citizens, including the Nagar Shett and the president of the municipality, met his Highness, who thanked them for the trouble they had taken in coming over to see him and do him honour. On the train entering the Kathiawar limits, his Highness was received by the Chief of the first frontier State, Lukhter. The Thakore Saheb had the station illuminated and decorated, and was himself present with his Karbhari, Mr. Foolchund Kamulshi, Sir Nyadishi, Mr. Kesowlal Nahanalal and others, on the platform, to welcome his Highness to Kathiawar. Dewan Bahadoor Manibhai, in attendance on his Highness the Maharajah, introduced the Chief to his Highness, and a short Durbar was held. After distribution of *pan supari*, &c., his Highness got into the train again. At the Wudhwan junction a guard of honour, consisting of about 250 men of the Dhangadhra State Infantry, with band and colours, presented arms to his Highness, and a deputation from his his Highness the Raj Saheb, headed by Mr. Bhayekar, the Sir Nyadish, waited on his Highness, the Prince himself being absent at Rajkote. A deputation consisting of the Chief Karbhari, Mr. Ratilal Desai, and some other Darbaris also waited on his Highness on behalf of the Thakore Saheb of Wudhwan, to escort H. H. to the Wudhwan City station. The Thakore Saheb of Wudhwan met his Highness on the platform of the City station, and after a short durbar and distribution of *pan supari*, flowers, &c., the train moved on, the State troops presenting arms and the band playing. This ceremony was repeated at Limdi. The Thakore Saheb with his Karbhari, Rao Saheb Harilal Ambashanker, and the principal members of his court, conducted H. H. to his seat in the Durbar-room on the station specially fitted up for the occasion. Kavi Bhawanishankar, a rising Guzerati poet and author of some good works in that language, and who is a native of Limdi, was here presented to his Highness, and received a dress of honour. At the Chuda station, where the next halt took place, the Thakore Saheb, accompanied by his Karbhari, Mr. Bhagwanlal Gopatrai, accorded honors to his Highness. The Thakore Sahebs of Wudhwan and Limdi were both educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkote, and held conversation in English. At the stations of Botad, Dhola and Dhosa, which belong to the Bhownuggur State, the local officers were in attendance; and the Subha of the Amreli Division received his Highness as he alighted from the railway carriage on his way to Damnugger, a Baroda mahal of some importance. The State entry into this town was most imposing ; and the oriental mind of the villagers who congregated in large numbers found no small gratification in the gorgeous spectacle they beheld,—elephants with rich howdas, banners of all kinds, Sirdars in their rich dresses, troops mounted and on foot, and above all their beloved Sovereign—a ruler who they specially knew was the source of all the happiness which flowed to them under his beneficent government. This impression was all the fresh as the easy land revenue settlement sanctioned by his Highness was so recently introduced into the taluka.

TELEGRAMS.

THE DACOITS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 22.

Sir Frederick Roberts believes that the country is gradually settling, but considers it necessary to maintain troops at stations already occupied, until large police levies are well organised.

Theebaw's ex-Ministers assert that the pursuit of Hla Oo and Boh Shoay is useless, as their hiding places are only known to their followers, who will not betray them.

The dacoits are becoming very active again in the Minhla district. About a week ago a band of them carried off 200 head of cattle close to Minhla, and burned at least one village. A notice was stuck up outside the Telegraph Office to the effect that the dacoits had arranged for a grand attack on Minhla on the the 17th instant, which however did not take place.

Notwithstanding the energetic action of the civil and military authorities the condition of the Toungdwingyee district is deplorable, the burnt and deserted villages, the lean, haggard, and untidy appearance of the people bearing witness to their sufferings.

Many of the dacoits who harrass these districts are Lower Burmans. It is satisfactory to learn that their chief leader, Nga Min Goung, has been so closely hunted lately, that he has lost heart, and will probably surrender. The hardships his band have lately undergone have caused much fever, and his younger brother, sister, and a number of his followers have died.

SIR CHARLES BERNARD.

The Mandalay correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* wires that it is currently reported that Sir Charles Bernard, who leaves for Rangoon on Saturday, will not return.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.

Sir Frederick Roberts has arrived at Mandalay.

THE VICEROY'S LEVEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 22.

The Viceroy's levée on Monday was the largest one ever held in India, with the exception of Lord Dufferin's first levée in 1884, the numbers being 1,625 and 1,645, respectively.

THE CALCUTTA JUTE ASSOCIATION.

The Calcutta Jute Manufacture Association today decided to work nine days a fortnight for twelve months from the 15th February, say four days one week, and five days the next.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BULGARIAN DEPUTATION.

BERLIN, DEC. 21.

The Bulgarian Deputation have gone to Paris.

THE RENT WAR IN IRELAND.

LONDON, DEC. 22.

Advices received from Ireland state that the collection of rents which have been withheld for the purpose of the fund in conformity with the "Plan of Campaign," is still being carried out, though secretly.

RUMOURS OF WAR.

Numerous vague rumours are current in regard to the armaments of Russia and Austria, who, it is stated, are preparing to go to war in the spring.

THE CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER.

Field Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala has been appointed Constable of the Tower of London.

TROOPSHIP MOVEMENT.

PORTSMOUTH, DEC. 21.

The Indian Troopship Crocodile left here to-day for Bombay.

INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 22.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Nizam, with the outward English mails of the 10th inst., left here for Bombay at 4 this morning; and the same Company's s. s. Brindisi, bound for Colombo and Calcutta, left at 5 this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 21.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Masillia arrived here this morning.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Chusan arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, DEC. 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here this morning.

ADEN, DEC. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, DEC. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅞
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	71½
4½ per cent. „	74¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100
4½ per cent. French Rentes	110¼
Bar Silver	46

The New Oriental Banking Corporation, Limited, pays a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, for Australia.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 16.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, DEC. 21.

10 p.m.	74·1

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22.

6 a.m.	69·5
10 a.m.	73·7
2 p.m.	80·0
4 p.m.	79·4

CAPTAIN HENRY MORLAND has, during the past few days, signalized his term of office as chairman of the Bombay Corporation by a round of hospitalities to the members of the Municipality and the chief officials. It has been a pleasing feature of these entertainments that they have brought together, in the intercourse of the dinner table, European ladies and gentlemen, and as many members of the chief native communities as have not been precluded by obstacles of caste from attending them. The innovation is noteworthy, and it has been abundantly justified by the success which has attended Captain and Mrs. Morland's efforts to promote social intercourse between sections of the community who are not often so closely brought together. Early in the ensuing month there will be an evening party at Colaba Point, at which a fuller gathering of the members of the Corporation, including those who, for the reasons indicated, were not able to accept Captain Morland's hospitality last week, may be looked for.

YESTERDAY, at the annual meeting of the Bombay Cotton Trades' Association, it was decided on the motion of Mr. Glazebrook, seconded by Mr. Wyer, "that from and after this date all the contracts for Oomra descriptions of cotton be made on the following standards:—Oomrawati will represent good-stapled Oomra descriptions; Khandeish will represent medium-stapled Oomra descriptions; Belattee will represent short-stapled Oomra descriptions; and that the committee be requested to make up standards in conformity with the above and corresponding with the Liverpool standards." There were six votes for the resolution and a similar number against it, but the motion was adopted on the chairman giving his casting vote for it.

THE Hon. G. H. P. Evans has been re-nominated as an additional member of the Supreme Legislative Council.

THE death is announced of Colonel Seymour Barrow, 10th Bengal Lancers, which occurred at sea on the 12th instant, on the voyage home.

THE late Colonel Tait, whose sudden death has been announced, had arrived at Dhurmsala from Camp, on the night of the 14th instant. He was suffering from what seemed a slight indisposition, and came in on a doolie. The next afternoon he died; and a *post mortem* examination showed that death was caused by internal hæmorrhage brought on during the journey. Colonel Tait had suffered from this complaint more or less during the hot weather.

A BAND of 150 Afghans or Beluch vagrants has been encamped near the Lahore Fort, and is giving more or less trouble to the local authorities. They quarrel with the cultivators in the neighbourhood; and one case, in which they were the aggressors, has come before the Deputy Commissioner, who inflicted a fine. There has always been considerable difficulty in dealing with these lawless wanderers.

A SERIOUS accident occurred at Bostan, in the Bolan, recently. Some "idle hands" placed two or three sleepers on the line, with the result that a number of waggons were precipitated down the khud, and five of them smashed to atoms. Fortunately no lives were lost.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has circulated a notice that the Public Service Commission will be glad to receive the opinions of any association or of any gentlemen, whether or not in the service of Government, who may wish to make known their views in regard to the Public Service.

THE new Governor-General of Goa has signified his intention of fixing his permanent residence in the *Palace of the Viceroys*, which the late Governor-General made over for the use of the High Court, the building occupied by the latter being turned into a Government House. In consequence of this resolution the arrangement for a bungalow to be built upon the hill of Conceiçao for the accommodation of the future Governors-General will have to be given up.

THE annual report of the directors of Bapty Brothers, Limited, has been a disappointment to the shareholders, many of whom want stronger reasons than those which the directors offer for the conversion in less than a year of a dividend of 20 per cent. into a loss of over four thousand rupees. The Allahabad paper finds the report quite as unsatisfactory as the bulk of the shareholders do, and it comments on it as follows:—

> The report attributes the comparative ill-success of the company within the last two years to the keen competition which has arisen in the flour-milling business in Bombay. Now, it is perfectly true that several new mills have been started, but it is a mistake to suppose, as the report might lead one to do, that even with these new mills the demand for flour in India has been met by an over-supply. As a matter of fact, the demand is still much greater than the Indian mills can meet; for how else is it that last year 2½ million pounds of flour had to be imported from the Straits, Hongkong, Australia, and even from England, Austria, and Italy. It cannot be said that competition is overdone so long as this importation continues. Then, again, it is difficult to understand why most of the consignments of the company's flour to foreign ports should have resulted in a loss, as the report states they have. Labour in India is vastly cheaper than in Australia or America; and, if we accept the testimony of McDougall Brothers, the celebrated millers, 5 per cent. more flour can be extracted from a given quantity of Indian wheat than from an equal quantity of American, while Indian flour yields more bread of an equally good quality. Even allowing then for the high cost of machinery in India, it would seem that Indian flour should be able to find a profitable market in foreign countries.

FOR the third year the diary issued by Mr. D. M. Traill, of Calcutta, specially designed to suit the requirements of the official and mercantile communities of India has to be welcomed. The want of a compilation of this kind has been strikingly shown by the success which attended the issue of the book in the first and second years of its publication. Since the initiation of the undertaking, a host of improvements have been incorporated in the diary, wherein is now found a large amount of useful information, given in very handy form for everyday reference. This year the innovations include the addition of the Samvat and Burmese calendars, the correction of the names of the Fusli months, the addition of various tables of weights and measures and of a large number of well-chosen memoranda. The paper is excellent, the binding strong, and thework thoroughly durable.

MR. H. A. D. PHILLIPS is said to be the autho of the Bengal Government Resolution, which se up the backs of the Calcutta Judges. The reso lution complained of the absurdity of the sentence passed by the Judges in criminal cases.

AT the instance of the Finance Committee, the Government of India have decided on large reductions in the establishment of the Madras Revenue Survey office, from 1st April next. The appointment of First Civil Assistant, now held by Mr. W. Starr, and carrying with it a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem, is to be abolished from that date, Mr. Starr being sent on pension. The office will shortly be moved into the building lately occupied by the Eye Infirmary, and where the office of the Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue is at present located, the latter going into Chepauk. The estimate for the removal of the plant and machinery of the mapping and photographing departments, and the adaptation of the building for the purposes of the Revenue Survey office, &c., was put down at Rs 20,000 by the D.P.W., but as this sum can ill be spared just now, it has been decided to retain the mapping, photographing and a portion of the Record Department at Chepauk, the clerical establishment alone being removed to the new quarters at a cost of Rs 3,000.

IT is the intention of the Countess of Dufferin in the approaching Jubilee year, to make a special appeal on behalf of the medical scheme which is associated with her name, and in which H. M. the Queen-Empress is taking the warmest interest. As one means of ensuring this, and to secure the sympathy of the bulk of the population, Lady Dufferin intends to issue special jubilee collecting-cards—each bearing the portrait of Her Majesty—to all ladies willing to co-operate with her by collecting sums aggregating not less than Rs. 10 in each card, it being the intention, on the return of these cards to her Excellency, that a Memorial Volume be prepared, handsomely bound, and laid before the Queen.

THE report which reached Rangoon and India to the effect that, on the 7th ultimo, Lieutenant Leslie Fryer, 18th Bengal N. I., was killed in action, is, we are happy, to learn, incorrect. His relatives in Madras have just received a telegram from the Adjutant-General, Myingyan, dated 16th instant, stating "that Lieutenant Fryer was wounded in the left hand, and is now doing well in the hospital at Myingyan."

GOODS train have been running over parts of the Purnia Railway for some weeks past. It will probably be opened for passenger traffic in February next.

THE net amount of India sea and land Customs revenue, exclusive of the salt revenue, for the first eight months of the current official year, was Rs. 63,60,000, as compared with Rs. 63,88,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

ANOTHER successful attempt has been made to navigate the Niagara whirlpool by a man and woman in one barrel. The man had performed a similar feat before.

Two lovers have committed suicide together in Lyons. A young man of twenty-five, who had completed his term of military service, finding that his means did not enable him to marry the girl of his choice, whose parents were obdurate, wrote to her to say that, as life was intolerable without her, he intended to smother himself with the fumes of charcoal. The girl agreed to die with him, and they were both found lying dead in a room several days after they had carried out their plan.

ONE always suspects a Russian botanist in Asia even when no Cossack escort accompanies him. "This time," says the *Pioneer*, "it is an orchid collector at Bhamo who interests us, and, no doubt, the Government of India also. Our special correspondent, who recently visited Bhamo, seems to think that orchids on the China frontier had best be gathered by Englishmen only at present."

"ATLAS" of the *World* understands that Lady Helen Blackwood never cared greatly for India, though she and Miss Thynne most certainly have seen it under the most favourable of auspices. The daughter of a Viceroy ought, if any one, to find life worth living in her father's kingdom, and there are duller spots on earth than Calcutta and Simla. Be this as it may, Lady Helen and Miss Thynne will be pursued by many regrets, and no amount of A.-D.-C.s will fill their places in the Viceregal *entourage*.

ONE indication of declining interest in municipal administration at Calcutta has been afforded by the results of the last election in November 1885. There were 404 per cent. fewer applications for registration than in 1882; 205 fewer persons voted than in 1882; and the numbers registered as qualified to vote showed a falling-off of 1,039, or 10 per cent. less than on the former occasion. The last decrease may partially be explained by a more rigid scrutiny of claims; but it is impossible not to see in the figures generally the growth of a reluctance to take any share in municipal matters. This reluctance is more pronounced among the European and Eurasian communities. Taking the four European wards, there was a diminution of 34 per cent. in the number of those who applied for registration and of 27 per cent. in the number who actually voted.

A WIDESPREAD impression, says one of the Service papers, prevails that when the Army Estimates are introduced next year they will show a considerable increase, Mr. Smith being, it is said, anxious, if he possibly can, to place the defensive forces of the country upon a better footing. It is to be hoped that these impressions will prove to be well-founded. Only a few members of the Manchester school believe that we have no need of armies and fleets, and there is no responsible politician of either party who is satisfied with the present condition of our Army. In view of the restless activity of our neighbours across the Channel, and the constant efforts they are making to strengthen their forces, it would be suicidal for this country to rest satisfied. Mr. Smith is very sensible of our shortcomings. The Jubilee year affords a brilliant opportunity for something to be done; and the Army may, we trust, look forward with some certainty to an increase of the votes under some of the more important heads of the effective departments.

THE total area under cultivation in the Madras Presidency during the past official year was 22,900,594 acres. No less than 24 per cent. was under paddy, 17 per cent. under cholum, ten per cent. under cumbu, seven per cent. under ragi, six per cent. under cotton, three per cent. under castor-oil seeds, two per cent. under gingelly seeds, and one per cent. under indigo. The quantity under sugarcane was only 0·2 of the total area. In nearly all the districts the produce over half the area was either middling or poor, and only eight per cent. of the total area yielded a full crop It would be interesting to know whether the areas here given are even approximately correct.

AN up-country paper publishes the following story:—"A gentleman had been elected *mimbar* of a certain Local Board near Jubbulpore; he was also chairman of the School Board. The master and assistant master recently petitioned that the magnate had entered the school building, and before ninety boys had exhibited the majesty of *mimbarship* by usurping the privilege of chastisement. Yet more, he had reversed the ordinary course of proceedings, and showed a new departure in school discipline by applying his own shoes repeatedly and with right good will to the back and head of the assistant master, accompanying the does with the usual references to the sisters and aunts of the pedagogue. The dispute was, it is believed, due to a desire on the part of the delinquent to charge the tenants one rupee eight annas per ton for teak saplings, whereas somebody else wanted to charge one rupee. The assistant master was a shareholder in the *mimbar's* property, so the *mimbar* went for him.

A NEW adjective has been added to the German language. It is "Kaulbarsch," and the implied meaning would appear to be audacity or insolence, or a combination of the two characteristics. Meerane, in Saxony, has the honour of inventing the word "Kaulbarsch." At a meeting recently the president acted in a high-handed manner, and the result was a storm of ejaculations, among which was one which stigmatized his conduct as "Kaulbarsch." The president regarded the insinuation that he had anything in common with the Russian general as an insult, and so the matter has found its way into the law court, which has to decide whether "Kaulbarsch" is a term of abuse.

A BRIEF paragraph in the Home papers reminds us of the constant unostentatious heroism of the men who command our great ocean "liners." For many days in every winter they are exposed to the drenching spray and bitter blasts of the North Atlantic. For long hours the captain and his chief officers peer anxiously into the frosty fog or the drizzling rain and sleet, as the ship plunges through the icy seas. It is all in the day's work, and they get through it somehow in a quiet businesslike way. Every now and then there is a bad passage, and then all that watchfulness and skill can do is needed to save the ship and her crew from disaster. Captain Grace, of the America, had such a passage lately. He was on the bridge for forty-eight consecutive hours. The waves swept over him, and the cold was so intense that he was almost frozen to death. But he kept his post till the weather moderated and the danger was passed. Then he went to his cabin, took to his bed, and died in a few hours from the effects of the hardship he had undergone.

IT was originally intended that Parliament should meet on the 20th of January, but, according to the *World*, the Government have decided to anticipate that date by a week. "Their object is to give Parliament the opportunity of dealing with the procedure question without taking up much of the time which should be devoted to legislation. In other words, Lord R. Churchill is determined to prove that the Ministry is a Government of work, and not a Government of office-holders. The Opposition may frustrate this policy if they like; but if they enter, at the opening of the Session, on an obstructive campaign, the country will know whom to blame for the loss of half a Session. At the same time, I do not think that the Opposition will resist the reform of procedure. The changes which the Government intend to propose are in the main those which were laid before the Committee on Procedure in the 1885 Parliament by Sir William Harcourt, and therefore the Liberal leaders are estopped from opposing them."

BARON ARTHUR SECKENDORF, professor of the Vienna College of Agriculture, and a great authority on forestry, committed suicide on Monday, Nov. 27, in his laboratory, by shooting himself with a revolver. The circumstances in which this act was committed are most melancholy, Baron Seckendorf was only forty-one years old; but he had become conscious of failing intellectual powers, and a *post mortem* examination has revealed that his brain had begun to soften. On his desk was found a paper upon which he had been trying to solve a mathematical problem. The problem was to have been demonstrated in a lecture which the Baron was going to deliver in the evening, and it is supposed that he shot himself in sudden despair at being unable to make his figures come right. One of Baron Seckendorf's nephews was killed at El Obeid in General Hick's army.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL ADAMS, Acting Quarter Master-General of the Bombay Army, has been confirmed in the appointment.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S STAFF.

HIS Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments on his Personal Staff, with effect from the 14th instant:—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Cavaye, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, to be Militrry Secretary, and to perform the duties of Interpreter in addition to his own, pending the appointment of a qualified Aide-de-Camp.

Major O. C. Hannay, 2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be Aide-de-Camp.

Risaldar-Major Dhowkul Sing, Sirdar Bahadur, 3rd Light Cavalry, to be Native Aide-de-Camp.

THE CALCUTTA CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have, I think, taken a very sensible view of the sulky attitude adopted by the National Mahomedan Association towards the forthcoming National Congress. Seeing that the Congress will be purely a deliberative body, when each delegate will be allowed full liberty to express his own views on the questions to be discussed, I hope the Mahomedans of Bengal will deem it advisable to cooperate with other sections of the native community and with Mahomedan representatives from other provinces in the agitation of those questions, so long as such agitation is conducted on the principle of moderation, discretion, and sound judgment.

Writing of the Congress, may I beg to suggest to the delegates who are to meet next week in Calcutta the necessity of not omitting from their programme the question of social reform? The proceedings of the first Congress were wound up with a lecture on that question, delivered by Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Rao. Something similar, I earnestly hope, will be done this time too. It would be unpatriotic to omit so important a subject from the deliberations of a body which meets with the professed object of promoting the real welfare of the country.—Yours, &c.,

December 22. MANU.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is gratifying indeed to see that the Mahomedans of the Bombay Presidency, who had kept themselves aloof from modern education up to recent years, are now making fair progress. A few years back hardly half-a-dozen Mahomedans presented themselves for the Matriculation examination. Last year one Mahomedan had passed the L. M. and S., three in the First B.A., one in the Previous, and ten out of thirty in the Matriculation examination. But this year all the three Mahomedans who presented themselves have been successful in obtaining their Bachelor of Arts degree. Eight out of fifteen have passed in the Previous and seven out of thirty in the Matriculation examination. It may be interesting to some of your readers who sympathise with Mahomedans to know the number of Mussalmans who have passed the various University examinations and are highly educated.

Up to-day there is one M.A. LL.B., there are two B.A. LL.B's., and 14 B.A.'s. Seven have obtained their degrees of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, and one has obtained the first-class diploma in Civil Engineering. Only one is in the Statutory Civil Service. Above all there are four barristers-at-law and four solicitors, most of whom have received their education in England. It is to be deeply regretted that, notwithstanding such being the case, there is not a single Mahomedan occupying a high position in the public service in the Bombay Presidency. It is therefore strongly hoped that his Excellency Lord Reay, as Governor of Bombay, will be good enough to favour a few of them by granting them high posts in Government service, such as Judgeships of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature and the Court of Small Causes, and Magistrateships.—Yours, &c.,

A MAHOMEDAN.

CREMATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter of "A Chaplain," under the above, title, which appeared in a recent number of your paper greatly interested me, as I have been for some years a practical worker in this department of sanitary reform. In many parts of India it is unsafe to partake of Nature's beverage, fresh water, because of its contamination by the drainage from old burial grounds. More than once entire commands of her Majesty's troops have been decimated by epidemics of dysentery or cholera, in consequence of being encamped near old graveyards. What, in the case of large masses of men, becomes thus demonstrated, is constantly being experienced by the individual to his cost—often the cost of his life—namely, that as long as man continues to poison the soil by storing therein the victims of disease, that soil will continue to return to him the poison, permeating therewith the water he drinks and the atmosphere he breathes.

The body which is placed in the grave is put there to burn; and burn it does and must. Decomposition of whatsoever matter, whensoever and wheresoever it takes place, is a process of oxidation, *i.e.*, of resolving that matter into its elementary parts—a process, in a word, of *burning*. If the body be left to lie where it falls, as do those of birds and beasts in the jungle, the oxygen of the atmosphere has free access to Nature's fires, and the burning is a natural and comparatively rapid one, requiring but a few days or weeks. If, however, the access of oxygen be obstructed by encasing the body in earth, as in a grave, and further, in coffins or caskets of wood or metal, or both, then the process of burning becomes unnatural, long protracted and offensive, being attended with loathsome putrefaction, accompanied with the generation of millions of bacteriæ which come to hasten Nature's work by feeding upon the dead. This process of slow burning in the dark, consequent upon earth-burial, the great chemist, Liebig, designated as "Eremacausis," a term the suitableness of which the world of chemists and physiologists at once recognized, and by which since earth-burial has been known.

The differences between this and the practice of our Hindu friends, as witnessed at Sonapore, are fewer than usually supposed; and candour compels the admission that most of these differences are in favour of Sonapore. Its burning takes place speedily in the open light, aided by the clean all-purifying fire; while to burn the bodies of our loved ones, we put them in the gloomy grave, where the burning process is long protracted in companionship with loathsomeness and worms. The open pyre of Sonapore has, however, its objections,—too well known to need comment here. These objections seem to have been overcome in Europe and America, where cremation is now practised in an inoffensive and indeed almost attractive way. Take, for example, the following brief description of the Mount Olivet Crematory near New York:—

The central edifice, constructed of marble, is in the form of a Greek temple, but with a basement, which no Greek temple has. The body of the edifice is a chapel, not consecrated to the rites and teachings of any particular creed; but one at whose pulpit all creeds stand on that equality upon which death, the great leveller, places all. Beneath the chapel, in the basement, is the incinerating apparatus so arranged that the body descends from the chapel by means of a lift, resting upon a carriage directly, in front of a fireclay retort, which, in preparation for it, has been heated by fire applied externally, to a creamy white, which is attained at a temperature of about 2,500 degrees Fahrenheite The body decently but lightly clothed by thd friends of the deceased, as for burial, and encloses in a plain case made without metal fastenings, iy brought into the chapel and placed in a permanentl fixed catafalque directly in front of the lectern, where, at the officiant, chosen by friends of the deceased conducts the profound service, whatever it may be. The permanent catafalque is a rectangular enclosure which, after receiving the body, is covered with a pall and from which, immediately upon the commencement of the service, the body descends noiselessly and unperceived to the incinerating room below. An hour later an urn which has been previously selected, containing the ashes of the deceased, is taken from the catafalque, and may be either carried away to the family mortuary chapel, or placed in the columbarium which, surrounded by a large and beautiful garden, is an attractive adjunct of the crematory.

In the process as conducted at such a crematory no flames of fuel or foreign substance touches the body, and all the volatile products of the incineration escape through the perforated crown of the retort directly into the furnace or combustion chamber, where they are reburned and rendered completely inodorous and innocuous before being liberated.

Such a crematory might be established in the very heart of a great city; and but for carrying the bodies thither, could be no offence to the most refined and sensitive.—Yours, &c.,

ANOTHER CHAPLAIN.

P. S.—At a charge of dlrs. 25 (Rupees 50) per subject, the United States Cremation Co., Limited, has paid all current expenses, and added something to a fund intended to be used in beautifying its grounds and adding to the accommodation.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE following are the results of the Bayley Shield practice at Coorla by "D" Company yesterday, 7 shots at each distance:—

Names.	150 yds.	300 yds.	700 yds.	Total.
Vol. W. Watkins	25	20	26	71
Vol. W. Stephens	25	21	22	68
Lieut. F. C. Brewin	19	17	23	59
Vol. C. E. Major	22	20	18	60
Sergt. H. Black	26	19	22	67
Lce.-Corpl J. McKinnon	26	20	21	67
Corpl. S. Myer	20	14	21	55
Vol. J. W. Gordon	25	18	21	64
Sergt. W. Boylette	21	16	19	56
Vol. F. Fido	24	22	21	67
	233	187	214	634

BYWATER, TANQUERAY & Co. (late BYWATER, PERRY & Co.) are agents for Residents at broad. Missionaries, Chaplains, &c., in every part of the world. Goods and Outfits supplied at Whole-ale prices. Shipping passages arranged. Banking in all its branches. Full descriptive Catalogue post free. Offices:—72, Queen Victoria Street, London. 2,000 References.

LORD REAY'S VISIT TO SURAT.

MR. NAGINDAS MUNCHARAM GELABHAI, Assistant Manager of the *Gujerat Mitra*, has written an eulogium on Lord Reay in the form of verses in Gujerati, in connection with his visit to Surat. The following is a translation:—

FIRST.

1 To-day is the day of festivity and joy, and the city is astir with joyousness.
2 His Excellency Lord Reay, the beloved of the people, has come to this city.
3 Blessed be the Representative of our Sovereign and may his fame spread wide in all directions.
4 Fortunately his Excellency has paid a visit to this place and my joy knows no limit.
5 I sing with satisfaction the good works of his Excellency, and I admire the virtues shining in his Lordship.
6 For the good luck of the people, his Excellency is accompanied by her Excellency Lady Reay, who both shine brilliantly, and who both have secured the strong affection of the people.
7 In the end Nagindas prays to God "May the Almighty grant their Excellencies long life and prosperity."

SECOND.

1 The first grievance of the people of Surat is for the want, which has been felt, of pure water.
2 And may his Excellency remove it and thus oblige the people.
3 Again the great floods are, as it were, the inveterate enemies of this city.
4 And may his Excellency try to lessen their disastrous effects on the people by proper means.
5 If his Excellency will do these two things for the city, his name and fame will last for ever, and Nagindas will be heartily glad.

THIRD.

1 I pray "May the popular Governor always perform laudable deeds."
2 I pray "May his Excellency always obtain the blessings and benedictions of all men, and may he remove their grievances and grant them happiness."
3 I pray "May the fame of our Sovereign the Queen-Empress spread wider and wider, and may his Excellency have always his aims fulfilled."
4 I pray "May the people be pleased at their Excellencies sight, and may they always wish the good of their Rulers and may God help them."
5 Their Excellencies have kindly visited this place, and the joy felt by the people is excessive and overflowing.
6 Fortunately her Excellency Lady Reay accompanies his Excellency which makes me glad, and I think to-day is the most fortunate day for me.
7 All the citizens humbly and respectfully bow down before their Excellencies.
8 I pray "May their Excellencies try their best for the good of the people and may they be successful."
9 I, Nagindas, pray humbly "May their Excellencies kindly pay attention to my humble tribute."

ANGLO-INDIAN VERSIFIERS.

ADMIRERS of "R. K.'s" light and graceful versification which so frequently enlivens the pages of the Anglo-Indian journals will be glad to learn that the excellence of his work is being recognised outside the circle which he specially addresses. One of the home papers—the *Brighton Herald*—in noticing the "Departmental Ditties," from which it quotes some of the happiest examples of Mr. Kipling's style, remarks:—"Whilst it may not establish his title to be regarded as a great poet, it shows that he has a shrewd insight into character, decided skill in reaching the sympathetic chords and much dexterity in dealing with the mechanical difficulties of verse making. These qualities are so marked that we are tempted to believe that the 'Ditties,' good as they are, will be followed by other work as good and even better, with wider sympathies and more powerful impulses." In complimenting Mr. Kipling on his satirical turn the critic has something to say on the material which supplies the motive for most of the verses, and as this shows how their tone strikes the stranger to Anglo-Indian circles it is worth quoting:—"The verses aimed at the petty intrigues of departmental life, of course, can only be fully relished by those who know something of the condition of things it is intended to rebuke. In England a public department is well-nigh proof against such attempts, though Dickens had something to say about Circumlocution Office, and the arduous labours of the War Office clerk still afford an intermittent butt for the small jokes of the comic paper. In India the official classes form a far more distinct and personal element, the mysteries of transfer and promotion and the intrigues of office are more obvious, perhaps too personal motive is more in the ascendant and the satirist gets the opportunity that is denied him in a wider circle. The philosopher has told us that there is always a certain satisfaction in watching the troubles of one's friends, and even if the blow is to come nearer home next time, there must be always in such communities, as the English official classes in India, a certain readiness on the part of one set of individuals to find that the weaknesses or delinquencies of another set have moved the gossips to talk. The satirist thus has a fair field before him, and he is sure not to have to wait long before the occasion arises when he can get to work. His only care must be to use his powers with dexterity. A clumsy satirist becomes a lampooner, and to be a lampooner is not an enviable distinction. Mr. Kipling is clever enough to keep to the higher ground. He can hit hard, very hard, when he is about it, but his blows are well-timed and judiciously delivered; small praise this, perhaps, by itself, were it not that satire is a two-edged weapon which, if not used with skill, will turn against the wielder of it. Mr. Kipling is clever enough to score without losing points." His version of the spirit of officialism is not the only instance in which the critic takes Mr. Kipling seriously, for, be is subsequently moved to remark that "a doubt about woman's constancy seems to be part of the faith of the Anglo-Indian poet, who deals with social problems. Is there smoke without fire, or is the English woman in India more fickle than at home?"

THE FATAL COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

THE MARINE INQUIRY.

A MARINE COURT, appointed by Government to conduct an inquiry into the circumstances attending the collision in the Bombay harbour on the 18th inst., between the s.s. King Arthur and the s.s. Zuari, assembled at the Fort Police Court yesterday, under the presidency of Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. The Court consisted of Lieutenant J. E. Tully, R.N., Staff Commander of H. M. S. Bacchante, and Mr. O. R. Young, captain of the s.s. St. Bernard, Mr. G. Windsor, captain of the s.s. Accomac, and Mr. W. Saunders, captain of the s.s. Inchgarvie were appointed additional assessors by the Court.

Mr. Little, Solicitor to Government, conducted the inquiry; Mr. Burder appeared for the owners and the captain of the s.s. King Arthur; and Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Chalk, appeared for the owners and captain of the s.s. Zuari.

Mr. Little called and examined Mr. Alfred Speller, the pilot, who said: I am a third grade pilot and hold a certificate of competency as master, issued by the Board of Trade in 1879 at Liverpool, and numerous other certificates. I have been master of one sailing ship and of three steamers for over one year and eight months. I was five months a probationer in the Pilot Service here, and was appointed to the third grade in October last. I have piloted about 30 ships in and out of this harbour. On the afternoon of the 17th, I was directed to take the King Arthur out of port. I went on board at 2 p.m. She was lying near the hospital ship. I began to move her at 6-30 and completed by 7-30. I moved her and dropped anchor to the southward of the Middle Ground. I was in the green rays of the Dolphin Light and the red rays of the Sunk Rock Light. (Witness marks position on a chart.) I moved her there so as to complete her cargo and be able to put to sea any time after she had loaded. She was drawing under 17 feet and had a tonnage of over 1,000 tons. She was steered by hand on the upper-bridge, and here there is a telegraph to the engine room. I weighed anchor at 1 a.m. on the 18th. I gave an order to the chief officer to heave up and stand by the engines. The chief officer reported the anchor hove short, and I ordered it to be hove right up. I then ordered the engines full-speed ahead and the anchor to be catted and fished. I then countermanded the order to cat and fish the anchor. The engines moved in about a minute, and I then steadied her on her course and she swung to it in the tidal line.

Who was on the bridge at this time?

Witness: The captain, the third officer, four seacunnies at the wheel, and a Mr. Tomlinson, a probationary pilot. Her course was S. S. W. magnetic. I continued at full speed on that course till I noticed a number of lights on the port bow. I had the glasses in my hand and distinguished a number of buggalows whose white lights they were. While looking through the glasses, I noticed one of the white lights higher than the others, which I also took to be a buggalow light. I also noticed two or three points of light a trifle to the right and below this. These were white lights. After a few seconds I discerned these lights a trifle to my left of that bright light. I remarked to Mr. Tomlinson, who was keeping a look-out on the port side, and the third officer that it was that buggalow's light, referring to a large three-masted buggalow, which I believe belongs to the Salt Department, at anchor. I had noticed her passing us before getting under weigh off our moorings. We increased the angle between ourselves and these lights fully three points. They were about two points on my port bow when I first saw them. On looking again I noticed only one white light, higher than a buggalow's anchor light usually is. Shortly afterwards I saw it approaching me, but yet supposed it to be a buggalow under weigh. I ported the helm and ordered the whistle to be blown. My orders were obeyed. During this time I paced and stood still from one side of the wheel to the other. The captain was on the starboard side of me, and the other gentlemen on the port side.

Well what did you do?

Witness: After porting I steadied her so as to nicely pass any buggalow under weigh, supposing this to be one. I don't know how many points I went to port; hardly five. The Sunk Rock was right ahead when I steadied her on her course. Immediately afterwards I observed through the glasses the funnel of a small steamer. I sung out "hard to port," and I reversed the handle of the telegraph, I don't know to what, but found afterwards to full-speed astern. On observing the steamer I also noticed a dim mast-head light, and about half-a-dozen cabin lights, almost as dim. I looked for but I saw no starboard side lights. The steamer shot right across our bows from our port to starboard, and we caught her a few feet forward of her midship section, forward of her funnel. I gave the order slow ahead, but I am not sure if I put the telegraph to that. I called the attention of the third officer and Mr. Tomlinson to there being no starboard light, and I asked the third mate to point out to the seacunnies the fact. I also asked them to remark the dim mast-head light. I then ordered the fore compartment of our steamer to be sounded and the engines to go dead slow. The carpenter showed me the sounding rod, which had something white on it, and saw two inches the same as before. This was two minutes after colliding. I now ordered the third officer to request the captain to go on board the other steamer and hurry the people on to ours, shortly afterwards ordering Mr. Tomlinson to go forward and assist in getting them aft. I ordered two boats to be ready and lowered. The mate before this came on the bridge and sung out to go full-speed astern, and I watched the telegraph to see no one interfered with it. I also ordered the third officer to get parafin or blue lights, if they had nothing else to call attention. I starboarded my helm and steadied as required to walk the other steamer across the harbour out of the way of the shipping. I omitted to say that I ordered my side lights in, soon after I had seen the sounding rod. The whistle was pulled, the blue lights burnt and the boats lowered and the passengers from the other steamer crowded on board, Mr. Tomlinson passing them aft.

How was the Zuari then?

Witness: She was nearly at right angles across our bows all this time, nearly an hour.

How were her engines going?

I could see her stern cocked up and the spray of the water from her propeller, and she seemed going astern, as she assisted me in going to the other side of the harbour. I sent two or three times to know how the passengers and crew of the other vessel and her captain were getting on. Some one told me the captain could not be found and was drowned. I noticed the Zuari was settling down bodily, and shortly afterwards a report was brought to me that all the passengers were aboard our ship. I then kept my course for about half a minute, when I felt my ship lurch to starboard, and I ordered my engines full-speed astern. The Zuari immediately sank. I stopped the engines and ordered the third officer to go in the boat and pick up any stragglers. I then slewed the steamer round slowly, the boat returned with several people in it, and I anchored south of the Middle Ground. I then sent a report to the Assistant Port-Officer ashore, asking him to place a warning over the wreck. The captain himself sent a boat with a light to stand by. After broad daylight I moved the King Arthur to Mazagon.

What is the damage to the King Arthur?

Witness: Her port-bow is stove in and her starboard bow has a long incision, which appears to have been done from inside.

What was the position of the collision when it took place?

Witness: About a ¼ mile from the Sunk Rock, bearing about W., to a couple of points to either side of it. The night was very fine, with a light wind from eastward.

Was there any haze?

Witness: I noticed the usual haze at sundown when I left my moorings. There was none in the morning. I could see the outline of the Sunk Rock, when I was in collision. At 1-30 the tide was ¾ flood, and at about its strongest. I gave one short whistle before the collision.

What was the object of that whistle?

Witness: To call the attention of the buggalows.

Did you hear any whistle from the other steamer?

No; neither before nor after the collision.

Did you notice the white light before the collision on your starboard bow?

No; after getting under weigh I saw no floating lights on that bow, except those of the Admiral's ship.

How did the Zuari's funnel bear when you first saw it?

About three points on my port-bow, that was when I first made out she was a steamer. I can't say what her course was; it was impossible to say. I made out she was a steamer solely by her funnel and her cabin lights.

At what distance was she when you first saw her?

Witness: About a cable.

Did you notice your own lights?

Yes, when I ordered them in I saw them burning brightly, the red one much the brighter, and I called attention to it.

What look-outs had you?

Witness: The chief officer forward, the captain, Mr. Tomlinson, the third mate and myself on the bridge. There was no one heaving the lead; it was not wanted.

Examined by Mr. Russell: I have been on board steamers when going out of port at night. I can't say if I have been in sole charge of them.

What was the cause of the engines not going when you ordered them?

Witness: I can't say; this was at 1 a. m. They commenced to move within not more than two minutes after the order. I had not to repeat the order. We must have drifted a trifle up the harbour before the engines moved.

Were any of the crew busy stowing away cargo?

Witness: I can't say. If they had been I should have seen them. I reported the collision to the Assistant Port Officer, just a rough chit, and I subsequently sent in a lengthy report. I wrote it at midnight.

What caused the captain to be anxious?

Witness: I have assumed the captain was anxious because the engines did not go ahead. I was on the bridge which is much higher than the forecastle.

What speed was the full speed of the King Arthur?

About five knots; it could not possibly be more.

Why not?

Witness: Because we had flood tide against us, and if she had full steam up, I should have seen the feather of the steam. I do not recollect seeing any but cabin lights on the salt boat.

What distance do you suppose the lights you saw were on your port-bow?

To about half or three-quarter a mile. The light was about 5 feet higher than the usual buggalow light. I did not notice the white light pass the other light. On one occasion that light particularly.

And the reason for that was because you thought it was a steamer?

Witness: No.

Then why? Where there other high lights?

Witness: There was only one high light I saw. After an interval it came to me. I thought it was a buggalow, and I ported my helm. It was then out a quarter mile off; it is so difficult to judge distances, at least to me. I did not know what direction the white light was going. The light was coming nearer to me, and if the wind was eastward it would be well aft of her. Porting my helm would not have thrown her across my bows.

Don't you know for a fact that a buggalow must show two lights?

Witness: I know for a fact they don't, sometimes.

But you know under the Queen's Regulations they are bound to?

Witness: I know that they don't. They are supposed to do so, but whether it's the Queen's Regulations or not, I don't know; they don't carry them.

Do you mean to tell me that with your glasses on a fine bright night you could not tell the difference between a buggalow and a steamer at that distance.

Witness: I could not.

Was anything said between you and Mr. Tomlinson and the third officer as to whether this was a buggalow or steamer?

Witness: There was no discussion at all.

If the captain of the Zuari says that he whistled before the collision, is that true or untrue?

Witness: Untrue. I saw she was a steamer just before the collision. She was then about right angles to my course. When I reversed the handle of the telegraph, I knew I was turning it astern and trusted to luck. I know the rule of the road. The very instant I saw her coming to me I stopped and reversed.

Now, did not the chief officer say to you. "That's what you should have done so long before"?

Witness: No. He said go full-speed astern twice and in such a manner as I thought assumptive, and I said something to him not very polite, I'm sure.

I believe one of your lights was burning dimly?

Witness: Yes, but the red light was effectively bright.

If all the crew, mate, and captain say that both side lights were burning, would you say it is untrue?

Witness: Yes, it is untrue.

Will you undertake to say the Zuari had no green light on board?

Witness: I'll undertake to say it could not be seen.

If the mate of the King Arthur says he saw the green light of the Zuari, is he telling the truth?

No, he is speaking untruly. The look-out men did not report the white light to me.

To Mr. Burder: The course I pursued was S.-S.-W. correct magnetic, to about a quarter of a point. If I steered more to the S.-E. I would go on the Thull shoal, the flood tide would get the ship to the eastward, and I should get into the red rays of the Sunk Rock Light. I have to pass near the Sunk Rock Light in order to get the white ray to take me out of both dangers. I was in absolute command of the ship from the time I went on board till I left the ship as pilot, except of course under the captain. I am his servant. All the orders I gave were promptly obeyed. It is not my duty to see what the crew are doing and who are on the look-out; that's the captain's duty.

To Commander Tully: It was a very few seconds between the time I saw her funnel and the collision. I had no suspicion the white light belonged to a steamer till I saw the funnel. I do not know if the officer was on the look-out. It was his duty to do so or to see it was kept. After I steadied her the Sunk Rock would be about a point on my starboard-bow. I am aware it is a steamer's duty to keep out of the way of a sailing ship, not necessarily a buggalow. I ported my helm and whistled for her to keep out of my way. I could not see all her sails, though it is the prominent object of a buggalow.

Mr. Little: What, in your opinion, is the cause of the accident?

Witness: I account for it by the Zuari coming on the wrong side of the channel and starboarding across my bows. I considered the place I was a channel within a seaman's meaning relating to the rule of the road. I am positive I did not see the side lights of the Zuari. The set of the tide that morning would be about N. E. by N. at the Sunk Rock, of the strength of about 2 or 2½ knots.

Mirza Ibrahim said: I am the captain of the Zuari.

President: Do you know English?

Witness: I know Portuguese, but not English. (Laughter.) I hold a master's certificate, granted by the Local Government in 1885. I have been a captain in charge of vessels for 12 years. For ten years on sailing vessels on the Coast and Africa, and two years plying from Bombay. For 5 years I was a mate in the service of Mr. Shepherd and Co., and during that time I was always coasting up and down.

What is your usual course in coming into harbour at night?

Witness: I steer north and come in between Kennery and the mainland, till I come abreast the Sunk Rock. After that I steer till I come to the little hill opposite the Apollo Bunder, the Middle Ground. I joined the Zuari on the 21st of October, 1886. This is a screw steamer built at Grangemouth, of iron. She is of 49 horse-power gross tonnage 217-89, registered 6,407.

How many passengers between Goa and Bombay can you carry?

Witness: 684 between Goa and Rewadunda and between the latter to Bombay 1,262. On this last voyage I was on my way from Goa, which port I left at 10 p.m. on the night of the 16th inst. I had a crew all told of 28, including myself. I have a mate, two engineers, one serang, six calasees, three seacunnies, five servants, and nine firemen. The steamer drew 5 feet forward and 8 ft. aft. She had 52 life buoys and two boats capable of carrying from 50 to 75 each. She had no other means of saving life. There were five water-tight bulkheads. I had a chart of the Bombay harbour, and the steamer was fully equipped.

What ports did you touch at?

Witness: Vingorla, Malwan, Deoghur, Achwa and Rutnagiri. When I left Rutnagiri we had 707½ passengers. I don't know how many children. I have given the number from the tickets. One ticket does for two children; infants are not counted. I left Rutnagiri at 12-15 p.m. on the 17th, on the mate's watch, which lasted till 6, when I went on till 2. All went well till midnight, and we passed the Kennery Light a little after 12-15 on the 18th. I passed westward of Kundari and seaward of Kennery Light.

Who was in charge then at 12-15?

Witness: I was in charge of the steamer because I was nearing the harbour. The mate, one seacunnie and I were at the wheel, which is 20 ft. from the bows. There were two look-outs forward. I was steering north after clearing Kennery, and continued on that course for a short time till I sighted a light near the Sunk Rock. It was a white light, then I saw a green light and I blew my whistle twice. I was passing green to green. The other steamer came quite close, showed her red light and collided with me. My steamer was damaged, and I assisted the passengers in getting on board the other steamer. But before that I rang the telegraph to turn full speed astern. I then gave orders to my calasees to get my boats ready. When all the passengers went on board the other ship, I went below to see if any one had been left below. There were none except at the breach, were there was the dead body of one passenger, a woman, I could not tell what caste she was. This ship went down and I swam towards a boat but it capsized. But a boat from the King Arthur came and picked me up. The mate was also picked up with me, as well as three others. While we were being taken to the King Arthur we saw a passenger in the water and took him in. The passengers were counted by the police.

Do you know how many are missing?

Witness: I saw one. I do not know.

At this stage the Court adjourned to this morning.

AN ENGLISH ARTIST IN INDIA.

Mr. Alex. Scott, whose pictures of Himalayan scenery at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition have been very favourably noticed by the London press, writes as follows to the *Pioneer* from Darjeeling:—

In your issue of the 8th instant, I observe an extract from the London *Times*, a portion of which contains special reference to my two large paintings at the Indo-Colonial Exhibition. Gratifying and encouraging as the article undoubtedly is, I feel it incumbent upon me to contradict the rather romantic assertion that I came out to India as a photographer, and was afterwards inspired by the grandeur of the Himalayas to become an artist. This is absurd and untrue. I came to India as a painter of portraits and landscape only, having exhibited frequently in many of the picture galleries at home, notably the "Dudley." This year it is true that I have acquired a slight knowledge of photography, but I owe it entirely to the advice and kindness of a certain skilled amateur well-known in Simla and Calcutta, who saw me trying to sketch accurately and minutely with frozen fingers, at a great elevation, in the coldest month of the year. In less time than was necessary for one meagre and painful outline, he had secured six or more beautiful photographs. Then for the first time I learned what a simple business it was, and for the first time in my life I saw nature reflected on the ground glass of the camera, depicting with marvellous definition and magical loveliness that which I had been working at for two hours intense physical suffering.

The *Pioneer*, in an editorial footnote, says:—

Mr. Scott should have rested content with the notice in the *Times* of his paintings as it stands. The *Times's* account of Mr. Scott's antecedents may or may not be "absurd and untrue," as he states, but it is, we are disposed to think, no more untrue than his own amended version of them. Mr. Scott did not admittedly come out to India as a photographer but he as certainly did not come out as a "painter of portraits," in the accepted sense. He arrived in India in 1881, under a three years' agreement to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, the well-known photographers, as a painter of photographs, and, unless we are mistaken, left that firm because his work was not altogether satisfactory. Mr. Scott has shown some ability and promise as a landscape painter, but this would be equally to his credit were he really a photographer. The result of his attempt to paint the lily presented to him by the *Times* shows that he has yet something to learn from his art.

A NEW PRUSSIAN BARON.

The Berlin *Official Gazette* announces that the Emperor has been pleased to raise to the rank of "Freiherr," or baron, "Hugo Sholto Oscar George Douglas, ex-captain of cavalry, and mine-owner at Aschersleben," in the Prussian province of Saxony, near the Bismarck country. Baron Douglas (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*) is very proud of his Scottish descent, and one of the reasons which have now induced the Emperor to raise him to the Prussian peerage is the fact that after long and patient research he has succeeded beyond doubt in tracing his descent to the leading family of his name in Scotland. The lineage of Baron Douglas in Prussia is directly traceable to the cadet of a Forfarshire offshoot of the great house of Douglas, who emigrated to Konigsberg in the earlier half of the seventeenth century; and it is a singular illustration of the principle of heredity that the physical features and facial expression of the "Black Douglases" have been preserved in a marked degree by their Prussian descendant. True to the proud motto of his family, "Do or die," Rittmeister Douglas did service in the French war worthy of a direct descendant of the "good Lord James," and since retiring from the army he has been one of the chief supporters of the Conservative cause in the Prussian Parliament. In 1847 his father and Bismarck sat shoulder to shoulder for neighbouring constituencies in the first united Diet. Baron Douglas, it may be added, has wealth enough to add more lustre to his new rank than surrounds the coronets of most members of the Prussian nobility.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

It is officially announced that the Volksraad of the Boer Republic has approved the agreement concluded between the Boer delegates and Sir Arthur Havelock. The Boundary Commission, consisting of Colonel Cardew, Reserve Commissioner and commander of the troops, a Zulu chief, and three representatives of the Boer Republic, under the presidency of Mr. Misborn, the Resident, will commence their labours at once.

A Reuter's telegram from Pietermaritzburg says:—The Natal Legislative Council in committee of Supply has reduced the salary of the Colonial Secretary to £700 per annum, and abolished the office of Assistant Colonial Secretary. Reductions have also been made in the salaries of other officials.

A Reuter's telegram from Cape Town, dated the 10th of November, and received via Plymouth, says:—Native levies have encamped four miles on the colony side of the Pondo border, and have been strengthened by detachments from the Cape Mounted Rifles; but no forward movement has taken place. The ultimatum sent by the Government to Umquikela demanded reparation for the invasion of the Xesible country, guarantees for the future, and an indemnity in cattle. Recent advices from Pondoland state that Umquikela has signified his determination not to fight, but to hand Pondoland over to the Imperial Government.

BOYCOTTING IN INDIA.

A Hindoo writes in the *St. James's Gazette*:—"The news from India about the Hindoo cloth merchants of Delhi combining not to sell their goods to their Mahommedan fellow-citizens was headed "Boycotting in India" in a recent number of the *St. James's Gazette*. But it is a very mild form of that process; and cases similar to it occur almost every day in some part or other of India: cases quite apart from the standing system of boycotting, by which the Hindoos never eat, drink, or form any relationship with the Mahommedans.

Boycotting, differing in some particulars from the way in which it is done in the land where the English term originated, has been practised for ages in India. There is this great difference between Irish and Hindoo boycotting: the former is based mainly on political, semi-political, or fiscal reasons; whereas the latter is practised on purely social or religious grounds. Then the Irish is severer than the Hindoo method in this sense, that no tradesman will sell anything to the boycotted man who is more or less like a prisoner in his own house, whereas a boycotted Hindoo can buy anything anywhere or go to any place he likes, only people will not go to his house or associate with him or his family in any way. On the other hand, the Hindoo is severer than the Irish boycotting in that the latter may be only temporary, and raised at the caprice of the boycotters, whereas the former is often permanent, or can be done away with only by going through certain expiatory rites or costly ceremonies, which come hard even on the richer classes. A man may be boycotted in Ireland for no fault of his own; but in India boycotting follows upon a breach of observance of some time-honoured custom, or by any public offence against traditional notions of propriety. Indian boycotting is allied to outcasting, but is quite distinct from it and not half so severe. A man can lose his caste only by breaking one of its well defined rules, which are quite different from mere customs or observances. An outcasted man is necessarily boycotted; but a boycotted man keeps his caste all right as long as he does not act against its rules. Again, a man may be outcasted, but not his family, for that reason; yet his relations will be boycotted if they associate with him.

Let me now cite some examples. Some years ago a learned Pandit gave his daughter in marriage when she was a few years older than the prescribed marriageable age amongst the Hindoos; and the offence was rendered doubly heinous by the perpetrator being a Brahmin of high order. He was strictly boycotted accordingly; and I believe, notwithstanding his great reputation as a scholar and a benevolent person, and in spite of his endeavours to propitiate the Brahmins in many ways, he is still avoided by orthodox Hindoos. A whole family has been boycotted for receiving and associating with one of its members who returned from England and had lost his caste through eating with Englishmen. One gentleman has been boycotted for ever for getting his widowed daughter married. If anybody's son or daughter-in-law associates with non-Hindoos publicly, the offending individual is outcasted and the whole family is boycotted. If a son does not mourn for his deceased father in the prescribed manner, he is boycotted. In some parts of India men are boycotted for wearing trousers of European fashion—or, indeed, any dress that was not worn by their ancestors of a thousand years ago. A well-known historical example of Hindoo boycotting is that of the Jeypore royal family, which was boycotted for hundreds of years by the other Rajpoot royal families for being the first Hindoo family of princely rank who offered a daughter in marriage to a Moghul Emperor. In Rajputana whole tribes are often boycotted if somebody does not properly observe the traditional customs, or forms a connection with a lower caste or with non-Hindoos.

But nowadays boycotting can be raised in India by a judicious use of the almighty gold. I may mention a well-known case. A distinguished Hindoo gentleman and merchant of a large Indian town was boycotted for reforming propensities. His old orthodox mother, who lived in the country, on the occasion of a religious festival directed the servants, as usual, to distribute offerings of rice, fruits, and sweetmeats among the Brahmins of the neighbourhood. To a man, they refused to accept the same on the ground that her son was deserting his caste. The old lady was deeply chagrined, and began to be mortally afraid of the destination of her soul after death. On hearing this, her son went down to his country house, and ordered the servants to take the offerings again to the Brahmins, this time placing five rupees on each of the plates. The expedient answered wonderfully well. The very Brahmins who a few hours before had turned away the servants ignominiously, now came running to the merchant's house and literally scrambled for the presents. This story seems to justify the saying of another rich Hindoo that "caste was in his iron chest."

Boycotting and outcasting are made doubly oppressive to Hindoo women, and for the most trifling reasons. A married woman not putting the sindoor (a red powder, on the parting of her hair is boycotted. In the country if a mother-in-law eats or lives in the house of her son-in-law before her daughter has a child she will be at once boycotted. A young married lady was boycotted for not observing some ceremony at the birth of her child. A man can regain his caste by performing the expiatory rites; but an outcasted woman, especially if she has broken away from the zenana or associated with non-Hindoos, is never taken back to her caste.

LORD RIPON ON FREE TRADE.

On Nov. 27, at Stockport, Miss Cobden unveiled a bronze statue which had been erected in St. Peter's Square to the memory of her father, Richard Cobden. The statue has cost 1,000 guineas, this sum having been subscribed by members of both political parties. The Mayor of Stockport (Mr. Joseph Leigh) presided. Alderman Walthen having introduced Miss Cobden, that lady unveiled the statue amid much cheering. The Marquess of Ripon referred to the fact that Stockport was the first town which returned Mr. Cobden to the House of Commons, and alluded to the measures with which the great Freetrader's name is identified. One of the great lessons which Cobden taught the country was that those who paid protective duties were not in eality the foreigner upon whose good the duties were placed, but the consumer in the country which imposed the duties. They might depend upon it, that if once they entered upon protection in any form they would before long be landed in a corn duty, the benefit of which in the end would go exclusively to the landlord and not the tenant.

WINNING JOCKEYS.

The success which has attended the riding of the late Frederick Archer, during the past season finds its permanent records in the returns of the winning jockeys, and from them it will be gathered that Archer, though he won fewer races than he had done since 1880, during part of which season he was disabled from riding, had won at the time of his death 170 races, or three more than his nearest rival, C. Wood, was able to secure. Archer had ridden 246 winners last year, 241 in 1884, 232 in 1883, 210 in 1882, and 220 in 1881, and it has been computed that in all he rode upwards of 8,000 races, and won about 2,750 during the 16 years between 1870 and 1886. This season Archer rode his fifth Derby and sixth St. Leger winner, when Ormonde won those two races, and he also secured for the third time the Grand Prix de Paris on Minting, while many other important races, such as the Criterion Stakes on Caller Herrin, the July Stakes on Enterprise, and the Jockey Club Cup on St. Gatien were also won by Archer. C. Wood, who rode in 511 races to the 513 of Archer, won 167 times, his most notable victories being upon Royal Hampton in the City and Suburban Stakes, upon Saraband in the Chesterfield Cup at Goodwood, on The Bard in the Doncaster Cup, and on Rêve d'Or in the Dewhurst Plate. Wood is followed by G. Barrett, who rode 698 times, or oftener than any jockey has ever done before, and the total number of his victories was 121, these including the Two Thousand Guineas and the Hardwicke Stakes at Ascot, in both of which he rode Ormonde, the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Ascot, won by Button Park, and the Epsom Grand Prize, won by Candlemas. G. Barrett is now first jockey to the Kingsclere stable, and he is likely to have the mount in many races where Archer used to ride. He is still able to ride a comparatively light weight, though not so light as his brother, F. Barrett, who this year won 94 races out of 577, or one more than J. Watts, whose 93 wins included the One Thousand Guineas and the Oaks on Miss Jummy, the Alexandra Plate on Blue Grass, the Middle Park Plate on Florentine, and the Liverpool Autumn Cup on Melton. Watts has some difficulty in keeping his weight down, and he is one of those jockeys who would benefit by the proposed increase in the standard of weight which will, it is hoped, be effected by the Jockey Club. Another of the heavier jockeys is Cannon, who has increased his winning score from 42 to 60, and who can claim the distinction of having ridden Bendigo in the Eclipse Stakes, which is by far the most valuable race ever run for. Cannon also rode Althorp to victory in the Ascot Cup, and he stands 14 mounts in advance of A. White, a promising young jockey, whose principal achievement was when he won the Cambridgeshire on The Sailor Prince, just beating Archer on St. Mirin. Among the other light weights who have done well are J. Woodburn, who has won 40 races out of 355, E. Martin, who has won 39 out of 319, and W. Robinson, who has won 39 out of 286, while J. Snowden, who does not ride so much as he did, has won only 23 out of 129, and J. Goater 10 out of 123. The oldest jockey still riding is John Osborne, whose life in the saddle began nearly 40 years ago, but who of late years has devoted a portion of his time to training. Osborne, however, is still able to ride as well as ever he did, and he has this season won 25 races out of 211, though he has not been successful in any event, of importance.

MILITARY HONOURS.

The following honours are announced in a supplement to the *London Gazette*:—

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 25.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the most Honourable Order of the Bath:—

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Francis Booth Norman, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Francis Wallace Grenfell, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, on Half-Pay List.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel William Francis Butler, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, on Half-Pay List.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel George Stewart White, V.C., C.B., having local rank of Major-General while commanding in Upper Burma, on Half-Pay List.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Philip Henry Farrell Harris, Bengal Staff Corps.

Colonel William Carey, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel George Edward Langham Somerset Sandford, Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Harcourt Mortimer Bengough, on Half-Pay List, Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Andrew Alfred Le Mesurier, the King's (Liverpool Regiment.)

Deputy Surgeon-General John McNeale Donnelly, M.D., Indian Medical Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Frederick Laughton, Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Graham Robert Douglas Macneill, Madras General List, Infantry, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Madras.

The Queen has further been pleased to confer upon the undermentioned officers the distinction of Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, viz:—

For Action at Giniss.

Deputy Surgeon-General Stewart Aaron Lithgow, C.B., M.D., Medical Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Henry Hungerford St. Ledger, Cameron Highlanders.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Edmund Rogers Coker, Durham Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kenelm Digbi Murray, Royal Irish Fusiliers.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Lannoy Tweedie, Royal West Kent Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Bennett, Yorkshire Regiment.

Assistant Commissary-General, with the honorary and relative rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, James Tierney Skinner, Commissariat and Transport Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Everett, Cameron Highlanders.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas Alexander Scott, Royal Engineers.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Thesiger Barrow, Scottish Rifles.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan Samuel Crofton, South Staffordshire Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Pilcher Temple, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment).

Major Albert James Hepper, Royal Engineers.

Major Gordon Lorn Campbell Money, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

Major John Owen Quirk, the Welsh Regiment.

Captain and Brevet Major Archibald Hunter, Royal Lancaster Regiment.

Captain and Brevet Major George Even Lloyd, the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment).

Captain and Brevet Major Reginald Adams Marriatt, Royal Marine Artillery.

Captain Horace Lockwood Smith-Dorrien, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment).

Captain Andrew Charles Parker Haggard, the Kings Own Borderers.

Captain Elmhirst Rhodes, of Princess Charlotte Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment).

Captain James Archibald Ferrer, Royal Engineers.

Captain Edward Kaye Daubeney, the South Staffordshire Regiment.

Captain Federick Ronald Borrow, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

Lieutenant Frederick William Romilly, Scots Guards.

Lieutenant John Grenfell Maxwell, the Black Watch Royal Highlanders).

Lieutenant Henry De Beauvoir de Lisle, the Durham Light Infantry.

Lieutenant William Richard Norton Annesley, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).

Captain Page, Canadian Militia.

Major Hassan Redwan, Egyptian Artillery.

Lieutenant Said Redwan, Egyptian Camel Corps.

The late Honorary Major-General Alfred George Huyshe, C.B., would have been recommended for this distinction had he survived.

For Operations in Burma.

Captain Bernard Channer, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain William Aldworth, the Bedfordshire Regiment.

Captain Arthur Robert Ford Dorward, Royal Engineers.

Captain Ernest Charles Wace, Royal Artillery.

Captain Owen Stuart Smyth, Royal Artillery.

Captain Thomas Plunket Cather, Royal Engineers.

Captain Lawrence Charles Dundas, the King's (Liverpool Regiment.

Captain Richard Louis Milne, the King's (Liverpool Regiment.

Captain Richard Lloyd Payne, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry).

Captain Jenico Edward Preston, Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant William Knox Downes, Bengal Staff Corps.

November 26.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the following promotions being conferred upon the undermentioned officers, in recognition of their services during the operations in the Soudan, 1885-6. Dated January 2, 1886:—

To be Colonels.—Major and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Edward Colvile, C.B., Grenadier Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel William Stanley Hebbert, Royal Artillery.

Brevet.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Captain and Brevet Major Josceline Heneage Wodehouse, Royal Artillery.

To be Major.—Captain Edward James Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, C.M.G., the King's Royal Rifle Corps. Dated March 2, 1886.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the following promotions being conferred upon the undermentioned officers, in recognition of their services during the operations in Burma. Dated May 17, 1886:—

To be Colonels.—Lieutenant-Colonel Montague Protheros, C.S.I., Madras Staff Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Frederick Williamson, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Brevet.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Major Vincent Carne Fisher, Royal Artillery; Major Henry Patten Law, the Royal Scots Fusiliers; Major Josiah Erskine Collins, the Hampshire Regiment; Major William Bannatyne Warner, Madras Cavalry; Major William Penn Symons, the South Wales Borderers; Major George Simpson, Madras Staff Corps; Major Rowland Henry Thomas Hill, Madras Infantry.

Medical Staff.

Surgeon-Major Henry William Alexander Mackinnon to be Brigade Surgeon.

Indian Medical Department.

Surgeon-Major Charles Sibthorpe to be Brigade Surgeon.

A FRENCH CONVICT COLONY.

There is an interesting account in a French contemporary of the convict colony of Saint Martin de Ré, which is under the direction of M. Solari, a philosopher, whose long experience with criminals of all kinds has convinced him that "the assassin, condemned for life for an act committed while momentarily insane, is worth more than the habitual criminal condemned for the tenth time to three months. The former regrets his deeds some day, the latter never." There are at present 345 convicts and habitual criminals at St. Martin de Re. The former are all smooth-faced, and are shaved once a week by order, while the habitual criminals are allowed to wear beards. The habituals are not allowed to smoke, but a small quantity of tobacco for chewing and snuff is given them per day. They are also permitted to talk outside the prison, a luxury which convicts do not enjoy. Among habitual criminals at St. Martin there are three who have been condemned no less than forty-seven times; many of them are there for their thirtieth visit, another large contingent oscillates between the twentieth and thirtieth time, and the rest have been the guests of the State for from twelve to fifteen times. Most of the prisoners of this class are about forty years old, and the greatest cause of imprisonment is vagabondage, for which about 60 per cent. are imprisoned The rest are equally divided into thieves, burglars, offenders against morals, &c. The average age among the convicts is far lower, being twenty-five years, the majority being boys of sixteen, eighteen, or twenty years. The greatest criminal at St. Martin is a boy called Berthon, who is sixteen years old, and was condemned, for murder, to penal servitude for life.

THE *ECONOMIST* ON INDIAN FINANCE AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

The *Economist*, in commenting on the later despatch of the Government of India on the Silver Question, says:—"What the effect of language of this kind must be everyone can perceive. It cannot but tend to weaken confidence in all Indian investments, and to make it harder than ever for India to obtain here the capital she is seeking to obtain for the development of her railway system. It is language, therefore, which no Government is justified in using without very sufficient cause, and such justification the Government of India cannot plead. They themselves are prepared to admit—as they say, for the sake of argument—that India, as a whole, has gained as much as she has lost by the fall in exchange. And if this be admitted, then it is obviously absurd to contend that the fall involves, or is likely to involve any, financial collapse. It has certainly made it more difficult for the Government to pay their way, because the fall in silver involves a proportionate augmentation of that portion of the Government expenditure that has to be made in gold. But, if the Government loss is fully offset by national gains, as it is admitted to be, the position, looked at broadly, is not worse than before, and what is needed is not revolutionary currency legislation, but ability on the part of the Government to adjust their financial arrangements to the altered condition of affairs. And it is surely not too much to ask that, if those who at present control the Indian Treasury are unable to effect such an adjustment, they should, at least, refrain from exciting needless alarm respecting the financial situation.

The Indian Government are very indignant at what they describe as "the contention that the alarming growth of expenditure in late years is the principal element in the unfavourable condition of Indian finances." This assertion, they say, will not bear the test of examination; but let us see how the facts really stand. If we compare the Budget estimates for the current year with the actual receipts and expenditure ten years ago, the result brought out is:—

Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. In India. £	Expenditure. In England, Including Loss In Exchange. £	Total. £
1886-7	75,799,000	56,266,000	19,351,000	75,617,000
1876-7	58,652,000	45,475,000	15,761,000	61,236,000
Increase	17,147,000	10,791,000	3,590,000	14,381,000

Here the first point to be noticed is, that the growth in income has been much greater than the increase in expenditure; but that is not the feature of the table to which we wish more particularly to direct attention. Turning to the expenditure, it will be seen that, while the outlay in India itself has increased by fully 10¾ millions, the expenditure in England, which includes the loss on exchange, has increased by little more than 3½ millions. In other words, that portion of the increase in the expenditure which is totally unconnected with the fall in silver is fully three times greater than that portion of the increase which is associated with the fall in exchange. And when the Indian Government speak, as they do, of an increase of 10¾ millions as a thing with which it is quite possible to cope, while they talk of the relatively small increase of 3½ millions as a crushing misfortune, there is an apparent inconsistency in their utterances which calls for explanation.

There is, too, all the more reason for asking for further information, because it is obvious that agains the loss on exchange several very considerable gains have to be placed. The Government quote with approval the *dictum* of Mr. Barbour, their Financial Secretary, to the effect that "every fall in the gold price of silver will be followed by a corresponding decline in the gold prices of commodities." Now, the Indian Government are large buyers of commodities here, and buy on the gold basis, and if, as they state, every fall in silver has caused a corresponding decline in the gold prices of commodities, then, as buyers of these commodities they have gained in the same proportion as they have lost through having to pay on the gold basis. The gain, of course, has not equalled the loss, because, while the Government has to-day about 14½ millions in gold each year, its purchases here do not average more than 2½ millions. Still, evidently on the Governments own showing there is under this head a considerable gain to set against the loss.

Nor is this the only way in which the Government have benefited by the fall in silver. In the five years ending 1880, the Indian exports of wheat averaged 3,546,000 cwts per annum, while in the following five years ending 1885, they averaged 15,678,000 cwts. As to the exact extent to which the fall in silver contributed to this increase, there is a difference of opinion, but as to the fact that the wheat trade has been very greatly stimulated by that fall, there is practically no dispute. From the expansion of this branch of trade the Indian railways have gained very largely, and the bulk of that gain has gone to the Government, which is not only the largest railway proprietor in India, but has also guaranteed the capital of the lines which it does not own, and shares both in their profits and losses. Here, then, we have another very important offset to the loss on exchange, of which, like the profit on its home purchases, the Government is either ignorant, or of which it professes to take no notice.

It is further to be remembered that the effect of the fall in exchange has been to give a stimulus to Indian trade generally. This the Government are rather chary of acknowledging, and they lately published an essay by the Assistant Financial Secretary, the aim of which was to prove that the idea of trade having benefitted was quite erroneous. Even Mr. O'Connor, however, was constrained to admit "that the fall of exchange has been one of the factors in preventing great depression of trade," and, if the Government prefer to use that phrase instead of saying that the fall has acted as a stimulant to trade, there is no reason why they should not have their way, for the two dhrases convey the same meaning. Now, the revenue of a country, as everyone knows, is largely dependent upon the condition of its trade, growing in times of prosperous trade, and flagging when trade is depressed. Consequently, the fall in exchange, by saving Indian trade from "great depression," and leading instead to its moderate expansion, has been an important factor in maintaining and increasing the revenue of the country. In other words, while on the one hand it has augmented their expenditure, it has also increased their revenue, and that to a considerable extent.

Of all these compensating gains the Government of India take no notice whatever. The loss on exchange is represented as a dead loss, irretrieved by a single redeeming item, and it is upon this utterly erroneous basis that the argument for bi-metallism is made to rest. How the Indian Government have been led into such a blunder it is difficult to imagine. It is evident, however, that before tendering us advice as to how we should regulate our currency, it is necessary for them to make themselves better acquainted with the true position of their own finances. And still more necessary is it that they should meanwhile refrain from inflicting a gratuitous injury upon the credit of India, by exaggerating the difficulties against which she has to contend, and weakening confidence in her ability to surmount them.

THE TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

The Euphrates left Portsmouth on Friday, Nov. 26, with troops. These included the 7th Hussars from Shorncliffe, consisting of

Colonel Drew, Lieutenant-Colonel Peel, Majors Hunt and Thomson, Captains Lawley, Hone, and Evans, Lieutenants Walter, Mumm, Lascelles, Carew, Nicholson, Haig, Holdsworth, Warren, Birch, Poore, Peacock, Brooke, Beddoes, and Meredyth, Captain and Adjutant Ridley, Captain and Paymaster Waite, Major and Paymaster Creighton, 22 non-commissioned officers and 592 rank-and-file, 45 women, and 38 children; Captain Haggard and 165 men of the 1st King's Own Borderers, from Aldershot; Major Cave, Captain Banbury, Lieutenants Festing, Stopford, Churcher, and Pike, and 151 men 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, from Aldershot; Captain Payne, Lieutenants Symonds and Hall, and 57 men of the 2nd Wiltshire Regiment, from Jersey; Major Briscoe, Captain Lindesay, Lieutenants Stable and Elleston, and 127 men of the 1st North Lancashire Regiment, from Pembroke; Lieutenant Rowlandson and 38 men of the 2nd Royal Lancaster, from Buttevant; 18 men belonging to various corps, and the following individual officers:—Major Clarke, 2nd Scots Rifles; Lieutenant Hawkins, 2nd Gloucestershire: Colonel Morris and Lieutenant Wombwell, 4th King's Rifles; Lieutenant Trevor, and Norfolk; Lieutenant Smith, 2nd Dublin Fusiliers; Chaplain O'Connell; Lieutenants Coney, Chalmers, and Nugent, 1st Hampshire; Lieutenant Manning, 2nd South Wales Borderers; Lieutenants Pollard and Ross, 2nd Scots Fusiliers; Lieutenants Turner, Schnieder, and Ross, 2nd Middlesex; Lieutenant Buchanan, Royal Marines; Lieutenant Walton, 1st Bedfordshire; Lieutenant Houghton, 2nd West Riding; Lieutenant Browne, 1st Suffolk: Lieutenant Booth, 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers; Captain Molyneux, Bengal Staff Corps; Captain Meredith, Army Pay Department; Lieutenant Beauchamp, 2nd South Wales Borderers; Lieutenant Richards, Worcester Regiment; and Brigade Surgeon Smyth, Surgeons-Major Brown, Major, and Gallway, and Surgeons Thiele and Hall, Medical Staff. The passengers embarked at Portsmouth made an aggregate of 1,222 officers and men, 7b women, and85 children.

As the Euphrates was leaving the jetty, and before the ship was fairly under way, her stem was caught by the current, which sets heavily towards the Hard, and she was brought athwart the harbour. The attendant tugs each gave her a hawser, and with the aid of her foresails she was backed into the channel and proceeded after a brief delay.

THE RELIEF OF EMIN BEY.

With regard to the letters which have recently been received from Emin Bey and the various suggestions made for his relief, a correspondent of the *Times* states that the Government is quite alive to its responsibility in the matter, and the Intelligence Department of the War Office has, since the first news of his position reached this country, been making diligent inquiry as to the ways and means of rescuing him. A military expedition is out of the question, and the most direct and speediest route is, no doubt, across Masailand, with which Mr. Thomson's recent work has made us familiar. There can be little doubt that with a strong and well-organised caravan, if the wretched young scamp who now reigns in Uganda could be propitiated, Wadelai might be reached in six months. Of course, the Sultan of Zanzibar has been communicated with, and he may be able to take means to allay the fears of the Uganda monarch and otherwise prepare the way for an expedition. But the fact is that Uganda need not be touched at all. If an expedition kept well to the eastwards by Lake Baringo until past Usogo and Uganda, it could cross Suk, and take a direct line west to Wadelai, about 300 miles. We understand there is some idea of asking General Matthews, the Sultan's *factotum*, to undertake the expedition. He would be able to organise a caravan easily and efficiently, and would exercise much influence as the Sultan's representative; but, otherwise, he is hardly so well qualified as Mr. Thomson.

Probably the ideal expedition would associate Mr. Thomson with General Matthews. By taking the lake route there would be less risk of hindrance by the way, but it is much more roundabout, and still the Uganda Chief would have to be faced, and he, after all, is in his present mood a much more serious obstacle than the Masai. Again, there is the route by the west side of the Victoria Nyanza to be considered. Mr. Stanley found no difficulty here, and it would not be much longer than by Masailand and Suk. If once the Albert Nyanza were reached, the expedition would be almost within hailing distance of Wadelai, which is only 50 miles north of the lake; and, as is stated above, probably Emin Bey could meet any expedition at the south end of the lake with two steamers. So far as the Soudanese, by whom Emin Bey is surrounded, are concerned, probably diplomacy would succeed better than fighting. The question is simply one of money. Mr. Thomson's successful expedition did not cost £4,000, and with the £30,000 which he estimates would be necessary for a rescue expedition success is almost certain. There is still another route, which deserves some little consideration. If the Mobangi, the north-eastern tributary of the Congo, is as navigable as its discoverer, Mr. Grenfell, believes, then we have here, especially if there is a connection with the Welle-Makua, a route almost free from danger, and leading directly into Emin Bey's own province and among his friends. Probably Dr. Junker, when he becomes accessible, will be able to help us to a solution. On the whole, however, with a strong caravan, the route through Masailand is probably the most direct and expedient. It is unnecessary to say anything in favour of such an expedition; the Government admits that it is its duty to make some little atonement for the sacrifice of Gordon by attempting to rescue his ablest and most loyal lieutenant. His province is the one province which has not been completely demoralised and disorganised, and might even yet be rescued to civilising influences. But there is no time to lose; there is no more favourable season than the present for starting the contemplated expedition, and every day's delay imperils its success.

THE STORY OF A STATUE.

Visitors to the Louvre of late may have noticed a remarkable little marble statue labelled "A Young Athenian Girl." The story of its discovery and acquisition, just disclosed by the *Temps*, forms a curious page in the history of antiquities. A peasant of Patissia, while digging in the fields, suddenly came across an old statue. Knowing that the Greek law forbids the exportation of ancient objects of art found in the country, and that foreign amateurs are always ready to pay a high price for them, he at once took it home and hid it under a heap of fagots. He then went to the French Ambassador, who was well-known for his love of such relics, and offered it to him for 12,000fr. The Ambassador repaired secretly to the peasant's dwelling to examine it, and found it was a *bona fide* gem of the fourth century. He telegraphed the discovery to the French Minister of Fine Arts, who authorized him to conclude the bargain. But there was a serious difficulty to overcome, and that was, to get it out of the country without being detected by the Customs authorities. After some reflection, the Ambassador instructed the peasant how to set to work. He was to hide the statue in a cartload of vegetables, drive down to a creek on the seashore, where he would find a boat from the French sloop stationed at the Piræus waiting to receive him. The job was performed successfully. The statue, in the midst of the vegetables, was shipped on the boat, and the 12,000fr. were handed to the peasant by the captain as he left the shore. On the arrival of the statue in Paris it was placed in the Louvre, not far from the famous Venus of Milo, while its discoverer, the poor Greek peasant, is now leading the life of a small gentleman farmer on the proceeds.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

22nd December.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Khalif	..	A. Nash	A	K. Nixon & Co.
" Assam	1579	S. F. Cole	C	P. & O. Co.
" Nepaul	1967		D	P. & O. Co.
" Suez	1407	F. Morris	E	Wallace & Co.
" C. Mackenzie	1954	W. H. Wilson	F	F. Muir & Co.
" Cy. of York	1479	R. Wyle	G	K. Nixon & Co.
" Darwin	1679	J. Burges	H J	H. Cowasjee.
" Persia	2317	B. Hutchinson	K	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Lady Armstrong	1343	W. Abbott	L	James Mackintosh & Co.
" Kirby Hall	1759	G. D. Pearse	M	K. Bates & Co.
" St. Oswald	1802	G. Davey	O	C. Eduljee.
" Aston Hall	2333	W. J. Meffat	P	K. Bates.
" Regal	1636	J. A. Stewart	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
" Atrato	2066	G. Gordon		F. Muir & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
22	Zambesi (s)	Cole	Karachi, Dec. 18.
	Chupra (s)	Stewart	Rangoon, Dec. 10.
	Euphrates (s)	Paget	Portsmouth.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
22	Bhownagar (s)	Nakoda	Bhownagar.
	Theophane	Nelson	Diamond Islands.
	Borawa (s)	Ferguson	Zanzibar.

The following vessels have commenced loading since yesterday:—

Steamer Assyria, for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

" Atrato, for Antwerp.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 22.

Bannatyne, Major, Bl, E Lancashire, on private leave, from Ferozepore.

Pringle, Lieut, Mad, RA, on private affairs, from Trimulgherry.

DEPARTURES.—December 22.

MacCarthy, Major, Bl, King's Own Regiment, on leave, to Coast and Calcutta.

Sharpe, Capt, Mad 2nd D C O, Middlesex Regt, on duty, to Kampti.

Brooke, Capt, Bl, 17th B I, on duty, to Dinapore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, December 23, 1886.

1. There will be a meeting of the Sub-Committee for 'Xmas field-day at Quarter-master Soundy's, the 23rd instant, at 6 p.m.

2. No. 2493, Vol. H. Head having joined, is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F. Company.

3. Officers commanding companies are requested to send in, not later than the 24th instant, the number for the 'Xmas Field-day.

4. Officers commanding companies are requested to furnish rolls of their companies corrected to date.

5. The Mounted Rifles will take part in the manœuvres beyond Cooria, on the 31st inst.

6. Horses should be sent to Cooria station the night previous.

7. The hour of departure of special train from Boree Bunder and Byculla on the morning of the 31st will be notified in orders hereafter.

By Order.

(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt., Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

Foreign Department.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. H Williams as Consular Agent for Italy at Bassein.

Consequent on the return of Lieut-Col F A Wilson, Offg Addl Poltl Agent of the 2nd Class, and Poltl Agent in Bhurtpore and Kerowlee, to his substantive grade of Poltl Agent of the 2nd Class, the following reversion is made in the graded list of the Poltl Dept, from the 23rd Nov 1886:—

Maj E A Fraser, from Offg Poltl Agent of the 2nd Class, to his substantive grade of Poltl Asst of the 1st Class.

Maj E A Fraser, Poltl Asst of the 1st Class, is appointed to be an Addl Poltl Agent of the 1st Class, from the date of joining, during the period of his employment as Guardian to the Heir-apparent of Jodhpore.

Mr G S Forbes, MCS, Jr Under-Secy sub pro tem, is appointed to be Under-Secy to the Govt of India, in the Foreign Dept, sub pro tem, from the afternoon of the 1st Dec 1886, vice Mr W J Cuningham, CS, Offg as Secy, or until further orders.

Mr J A Crawford, Bo CS, Poltl Agent of the 3rd Class, sub pro tem, and Asst Secy, is appointed to be Jr Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, sub pro tem, from the afternoon of the 1st Dec 1886, vice Mr G S Forbes, CS, appointed Under-Secy sub pro tem, or until further orders.

Mr G R Irwin, CS, is appointed to be a Poltl Agent of the 3rd Class, sub pro tem, and is posted as Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, from the date of joining.

Public Works Department.

Lieut-Col F G Oldham, RE, Examr of Public Works Accounts, N-W-P and Oudh, is appointed Examr of Accounts, Military Works.

Mr A C Newcombe, BA, is appointed to officiate as Examr of Public Works Accounts, N-W P and Oudh, as a temporary arrangement.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	[illegible] ct.	745
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	[illegible]
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
Exchange Banks.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	8 do.	[illegible]
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	[illegible]	$125	all	17½ do.	[illegible]
National Bank of India	[illegible]	250		5 pct.	[illegible]

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	--	£100	–	–	[illegible]
B. B. & C. I. R. Guarantee 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	[illegible]

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	870
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	–	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,00		70	[illegible]
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

PRESS COMPANIES.

A bar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	–	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	[illegible]	Rs. 50	[illegible]
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 15	[illegible]
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	[illegible]
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	225
ellary	520	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	[illegible]
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	20	Rs. 1	160
ombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	810
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	1	300	300	1	[illegible]
East India Press Co.	(	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,30 xd
Fort Press Co.	15	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	[illegible]
French Press Co.	30	500	500	Rs. 50	585
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	780
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	--	95
M fussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 55	412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	520
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	--	115
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	385xd.
Sibapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	550
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1225xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	580
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	605

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	165 115
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 16	145
Bapty Co., Ld.	[illegible]	200	165	Rs. 20	113
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	80	100	10 3-4p.c.	16
Do. New issue	500		37	2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100nl.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.ct.	570
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	–	380
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	119
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	[illegible]
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	655
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	--	–	6 p.ct	[illegible]
Bombay Safty Match Co. Ld	500	100	100	--	100
Cash Bazaar	[illegible]	100	100	–	12
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	--	100
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	81
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	--	16½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	100	100	--	
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	[illegible]
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Napier Hotel Co.	200	100	100	9 p.oc	75
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	--	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	[illegible]
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. a.	[illegible]
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10½	[illegible]
Port Canning Co.	5,000	,00	1,000	Rs.	[illegible]
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	200		[illegible]
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	10		[illegible]
Telephone Co., Ld.	[illegible]	25	25		[illegible]
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs.	1,165
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100		150x
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	Rs.	100
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	12 ct	195

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,208	1,000	000	..	[illegible]
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	–	[illegible]
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Re. 5	102
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	[illegible]	500	...	[illegible]
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	[illegible]
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	[illegible]
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	..	[illegible]
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	[illegible]
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	–	150
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	790
New issues	3,000	125	–	Rs. 125	180
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	770	Rs. 12½	665
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	[illegible]
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	[illegible]
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	[illegible]
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	..	...	...	..	...
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 20	655
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	--	[illegible]
Gordon Mills	2,000	50	50	–	165
Hindustan Mills	[illegible]	1,000	1,000		915
Hunguaghat Mill Co Ld	700	500	all	37½ p.a.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	50	Rs. 2	[illegible]
Impl. Cotton Mills Co	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	[illegible]
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	580	1,000	500	Rs. 7½	1,445
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	[illegible]
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	[illegible]	50	50	14-5-7	[illegible]
Jewraz Balloo	1,300	1,000	50	Rs. 45	1,127½
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	940
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	[illegible]
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	[illegible]	Rs. 5	145
Madras United	[illegible]	1000	1,000	Rs. 125	[illegible]
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000		[illegible]
Maneckjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	[illegible]
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	[illegible]	..	187½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	[illegible]
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	–	[illegible]
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	[illegible]
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		[illegible]
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	535
Oriental	[illegible]	62	[illegible]	Rs. 15	555
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	–	140
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	[illegible]
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	[illegible]
Ripon	[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	Rs. 60	[illegible]
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	60	...	1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	[illegible]
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	[illegible]
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	--	700
Southern India	1,000	50	50	Rs. 12½	350
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	25	25	...	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	[illegible]
Western India S.&M Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	765
Lukmidas Khimji S. & W. Co.			1,0	---	780

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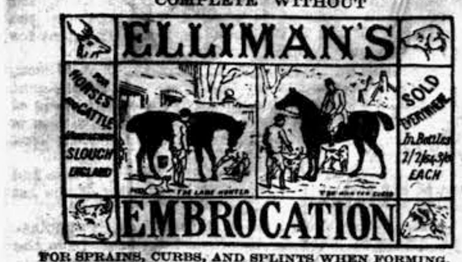

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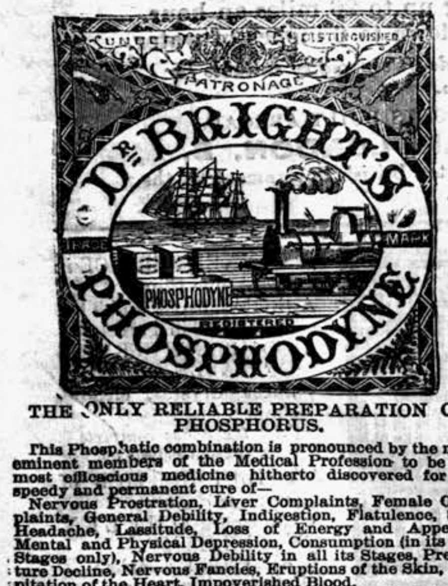

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FOR DECEMBER 1886.

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☞ The GUIDE for December has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hil sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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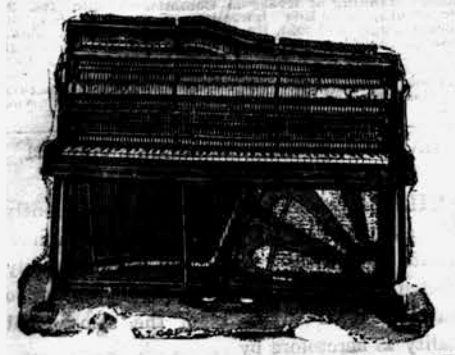

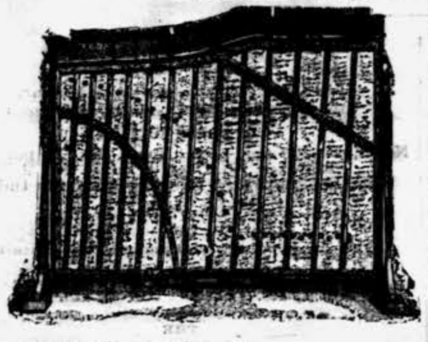

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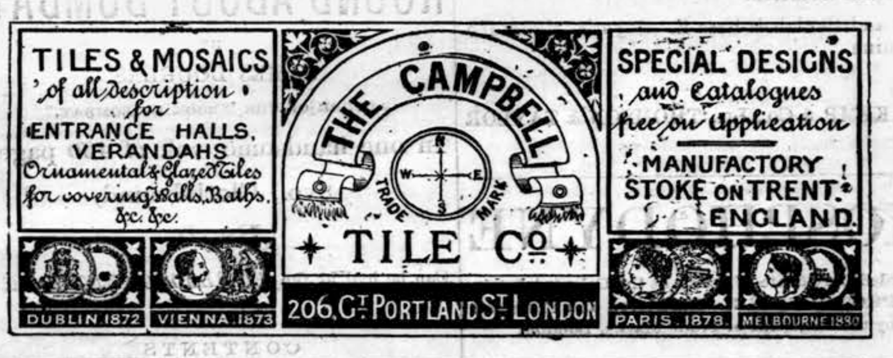

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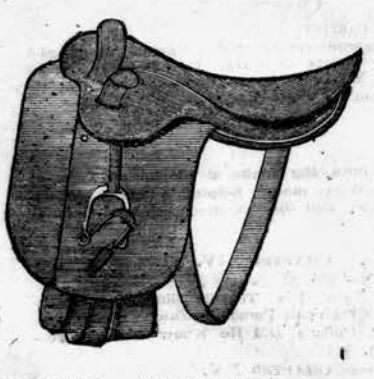

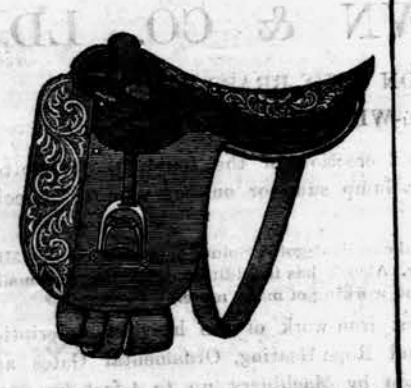

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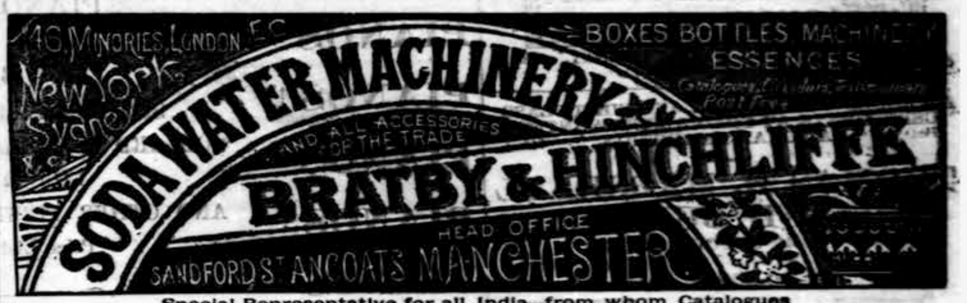

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